The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

VIRTUE.

Oh! where is an object of love?
An object on which we can place
The affection that came from above—
That ever shall pray for our grace?
For love is a heav'n-born flame,
That glows on its altar—the soul;
And where there's a spirit that came
From the fountain whence goodness doth roll,
It clings to that spirit with fervent desire,
And the longer it holds it, the flame burns the higher.

I saw a young virgin—she bent
Her steps to the huts of the poor;
So kind, that wherever she went
They hail'd her at ev'ry door.
To the sick she administer'd health,
Bade the swearer retain his rude breath;
To the indigent open'd her wealth,
And soften'd the pillow of death.
And then with the blessings of thousands she knelt,
And pray'd for support to the weakness she felt.

The virgin was modest and fair,
The sparkle of health in her eye,
She moved with a beautiful air,
And her happiness seem'd in the sky—
For ever she lifted a glance,
And pray'd for a mansion above;
The maidens beheld her pure trance,
And call'd her the object of love;
Affection was pleased with her mind and her face,
And Virtue rewards him with peace for his grace.

Philad. Jan. 22, 1826. ALONZO.

WOMAN.

Oh! woman, it is time to know
The extremes of joy, the extremes of woe;
Thy heart is bound by num'rous ties,
By endless tender sympathies.

Say, when on Friendship's breast thou'rt leaning,
When Love's eyes are on thee beaming—
When soothing accents meet thy ear,
Soft as those which angels hear,
Does not delight pervade thy breast?
Art thou not of Heaven possessed?

But oh! when Death thy joys do blast,
When hopes long cherish'd, sink at last;
When Friendship dies, and Love decays,
The heart thou trusted in, betrays—
Does not despair speak thro' the gloom;
The wretch's refuge is the tomb?

Both joys and sorrows intervene,
To chequer o'er life's fleeting scene;
To soothe life's cares, our joys are given,
And woes, to turn our views to Heaven.

SCRIBESS.

POVERTY.

I do detest thee, penury! thy fangs
Seem fetters, chaining genius with the dust.
The very dregs of nature, abject minds,
If fortune's golden tints they wear,
Claim privilege beyond that of thy sons!
The low born soul, contemptible in deed,
And the proud worldlings reeking from the mire,
If but beyond the venom of thy sting,
Showers contumely on the indigent.
The cold, the heartless mushroom of an hour
Grins his contempt, and slanders forth disdain
Upon the poor'—Avaunt thee, then, from me!
Thy ragged banners, dark'ning on my view
Gleam horrid, midnight phantoms! Take them hence!
In mercy take them hence, or black despair
Will sink me to the regions of the dead!—
Yet ye, who riot on the lap of wealth,
Think not external glare covers the void,
The void of soul—vacuity of mind
For which ye shine pre-eminent. Nor think
The woe-born children of misfortune, deem
Themselves less noble, though their vestments be
Rent in a thousand tatters!—They shall rise
With spotless garments in celestial skies!

FREDERICK.

THE BANDIT'S CAVE.

The moon arose o'er the mountain-tree,
And the night was calm and still,
The Bandit smil'd in his moral glee,
As he saw by the moon that lit the sea,
A fair maid, as she gat'd on the sea,
From the top of a tow'ring hill.

This night, said the Bandit, shall that maid
Sleep safe in a stranger's home,
Or in the earth her form shall be laid,
How rejoic'd that I by the moonlight stray'd,
To find the princess alone—he said,
And bade her with him come.

O spare, said the princess, spare my shame,
On the silent mountain's brow,
O let not the moon blush at my name,
Nor the wood-nymphs smile at my blasted fame,
For I cannot be your wedded dame,
I have seal'd my sacred vow.

Then come, said the Bandit, to my cave
This night thou art doom'd to dwell,
This night these hands shall dig thy grave,
Along by the beach where the rolling wave,
And the howling winds shall o'er thee rave,
And the sea-god toll thy knell.

He grasp'd the maid by her slender waist,
As the wild scream broke in air,
And swift down the rock he fled in haste,
And the winding path thro' the woodland trac'd,
As o'er his shoulder she hung, and grac'd
The demon of dark despair.

In the midnight gloom of forest glen,
Where the raven perch'd on high,
The Bandit plac'd the maid in his den,
All stain'd with the crimson of murder'd men,
He said, thy vow is no more—and then—
Prepare, fair maiden, to die.

She scream'd again, but the Bandit's knife
Drank deeply the purple gore,
And out at her side flow'd the stream of life,
And never was seen the betrothed wife,
For sunk in the moral'ists bloody strife,
Her grave was dug on the shore.

The Bandit gat'd on his jewels bright,
Which he from her neck did tear;
But he started back in bewilder'd fright,
As he held in his hand by broad day-light,
The portrait of her he kill'd that night,
And name of his daughter fair!

MILFORD BARD.

The following lines were written by a young gentleman of New York, (now deceased,) to his friend in this city. The play upon the word *Eyre*, (the name of a young lady of his native place,) is somewhat amusing.—"*Nancie.*"

You ask how it happens that one so sedate,
Should become so unsettled and giddy of late;
And how the dark vapours that shadow'd my brow,
Should be chas'd by the follies that circle there now;
And I answer, (still more to excite your surprise;
For I know I am strangely transform'd in your eyes;)
The change you have witness'd, I vow and declare,
Is simply and solely occasion'd by *Eyre*.

The air of the north-west is bracing and keen,
But the *Eyre* I admire, is pure, mild and serene;
The breeze of the South brings its clouds and its show'rs,
But the *Eyre* that I love brings me sunbeams and flow'rs.
No gloom can o'ershadow, no clouds can o'erspread,
While my *Eyre's* balmy influence floats o'er my head,
And nature blooms sweeter, and blossoms more fair,
When cheer'd by the life-breathing smiles of my *Eyre*.

The notes of the lover's lute, breathing at night,
Awaken the echoes to blissful delight,
And lightly they fall on the ear of his love,
As the gentle response of the murmuring dove:
But dearer to me than the love-whisper'd tale,
And softer than lover's notes borne on the gale,
Is the goddess that reigns o'er my soul's atmosphere,
My charming, sweet, lovely, young, goddess of *Eyre*.

The soldier may labour for laurels and fame—
The poet and patriot toil for a name—
The miser may count o'er his long hoarded gain—
The mariner roam o'er the wide trackless main:
I seek not their pleasures, nor envy their store;
I ask but one blessing, and wish for no more:
Ye gods be my witness, and hear me declare,
My thoughts and affections are center'd in *Eyre*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PETER SINGLE'S ESCAPE FROM MATRIMONY.

"For what is wedlock forced, but a hell,
An age of discord and continual strife.
Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss,
And is a pattern of celestial peace."
King Henry VI. Act 5th.

We are all subject to disappointments, says my aunt, with a sigh—true, we are, I answered; but you surely don't pretend to call mine a disappointment? What else, you blockhead? Why an escape aunt; a wonderful, a miraculous and delightful escape. Why these are strange words, Peter.—No more strange than true, my good aunt—and every day's observation makes it more so.—How so.—Merely peeping aunt—Peeping? Aye, peeping aunt—looking into the hearts—the secrets and houses of those that are married, and I am taught then the true blessings of liberty. 'Tis a gift of Heaven, bestowed on man by his divine creator—and all animated beings free from the thraldom of slavery, sing together for joy—for why—because they are free. Why Peter, you seem inspired.—I am aunt, when speaking of liberty. Then you don't regret the loss of Dolly.—Not a fig—not a fig—did you ever hear the reason of our separation, aunt?—No!—Well I will tell it to you—'tis an excellent joke, I assure you—we were on our way to the church for the awful crime of matrimony—trudging along the path leading to the Holy Pile, quite loving and affectionate, when all of a sudden Dolly looks up in my face and cries, Peter, Peter—What, Dolly, says I—Peter, says she, who is to make the fire after we are married?—You, of course, Dolly, I replied—that you must be aware is a female's place—her duty.—Mr. Single, I tell you it is unmannerly, ungentlemanlike, and it is unhusbandlike too, to say I must make the fire—do you think I will get up of a cold frosty morning, while you are sleeping in bed, and make your fire, Sir?—Why Dolly, my dear, this is strange conduct—and I went on to tell her, that I would prepare the wood over night, and have every thing ready for her—and Dolly you know my business will call me out early.—I don't know, nor I don't care, Mr. Single, make the fire I will not.—You wont make the fire, Madam?—No Sir.—Then Dolly, curse me if I have you.—Then Mr. Single, curse me if I care. And so you parted.—Yes, on the spot—and I have rejoiced at the event ever since. I sign myself with great pleasure, PETER SINGLE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—However much the world may have improved during the last half century, in which bible and education societies have been waging a deadly warfare with vice, is a question difficult to solve, and whose solution would prove of little benefit. But whatever be our reasons for congratulating each other that we did not live in the degenerate days of our less favoured ancestors, it were folly to deny that vice is still a formidable foe of virtue. This position, I believe even the most enthusiastic will not attempt to overturn. The object of your interesting paper, gentlemen, is the promotion of literature, and the purpose of aiding the cause of virtue by literary exertions not foreign to its design. It is for this reason that I take the liberty of asking you why it is, that at the present day, in a country where the liberty of the press is cherished and protected as one of the choicest blessings and guards of freedom, we cannot boast the existence of a paper written on the plan of the Spectator, the Tatler, or some of those elegant productions which continue to gratify, at the present day, the great-grand-children of those for whose instruction and amusement they were composed. I scarcely anticipate that an equally elegant composition with that of Addison's or Steele would be found in any author of the present day, but improvements would certainly ensue after some little period, and I venture to predict that we can as well bear to be laughed at as others could before us. None of your readers, I am sure, will have the hardihood to say that such a paper, (I mean a periodical essayist which should confine itself to moral, critical, and literary topics, and which should have for its aim the giving a character to the taste of the present day,) would prove otherwise than interesting and beneficial. Now, Messrs. Editors, there are among our citizens many gentlemen whose connexion with business at the first view of my proposition would seem to present an insurmountable barrier to any attempts on their part to contribute an occasional essay to such a publication, but who would discover, on a little consideration, that an hour or two of their leisure might, without any disadvantage to their business, and greatly for the interest of society, be devoted to such a purpose. What if you, Messrs. Editors, would suggest to your correspondents, many of whom wield a pen with easy gracefulness, the propriety of sending you now and then a paper whose design shall be to promote the interests of pleasure and of instruction—which shall have for its object "to show virtue her own features, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure"—its end I trust will be successfully accomplished, since it is an end most devoutly to be wished by all the friends of literature. I am gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

D. W.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA DISPLAYED.

There were some, however, who did not altogether fancy such meagre fare, and consequently helped themselves to liberal potations of wine, the curse of our faith, but to judge from its effects there must be some secret charm concealed in its ruby tint. In one of the apartments there stood a large machine, which in appearance was neither a table nor yet a pile of drawers, while it was made to fulfil the purposes of both. Upon the top there was arranged numerous vessels of glass, and liquors so potent that when drank they gave origin to a delirium of the most violent kind.

It was fashioned of the best mahogany, and so exquisitely polished that all the other mirrors might well have been dispensed with; the handles were made of fine cut glass, and the supports upon which it stood were elegantly carved into the form of lion's claws.—Around this repository of balm for every care, there was continually to be found some of the party, whose wearied spirits required some exhilarating draught to give them a proper tone.

The demand made upon the animal powers in a society like this must be enormous, and certainly ought to be considered as an ample apology for those temporary indiscretions into which men are occasionally plunged.—Colloquial talents of a higher order are found to be in the possession of few, and hence many are anxious to display the shadow because the substance is beyond their reach.—This was the only manner in which I was able to account for the ardour with which these intoxicating liquors were sought, as it must be confessed by every man of sensibility, that to be seated by a beautiful woman without the power of speech is no small misfortune.

I must remark to the credit of the women, that during the evening they manifested the greatest moderation, and what was abstracted from the stomach was amply supplied by the encreased activity of another member. It is the manner of drinking which decides the title to the epithet of a polite person, as the emptying of a glass immediately would be a sufficient reason, for the expulsion of any individual from fashionable society. A proper attention to these subjects, becomes therefore a matter of the very first importance to all who are interested in maintaining a certain character in the world. There is one circumstance which it were impolitic to pass over in a history of this nature, because it clearly elucidates the absurd principles upon which mankind proceed. Should calamity be permitted in the councils of heaven, to visit the abode of an unfortunate creature, it is common to go round and endeavour to raise contributions for his relief. Now it happened in this very company, an attempt was made to raise a sum of money to rescue a wretched being from a serious calamity into which he had fallen.—All were ready to put their names before very considerable sums, and I plessed myself with the idea that among all this folly there was yet a spark of benevolence; Israel, however, soon informed me that every one of them would find a plausible excuse for not making a prompt payment.

The mode of apparel used by the females here is very different from that which obtains in the Eastern country, and unhappily exerts a deleterious influence on their health and private comfort. There is nothing, however, can stand against pride and the love of dress, which are ordinarily combined in the same person, and which gives a marked impression to every act in life. To gratify these passions no labour is deemed superfluous, and no difficulty is sufficient to damp the ardour of pursuit. For this the gloomy night is passed in melancholy musing, and the tedious day in efforts to surpass a friend, or humble in the dust the aspiring pretensions of some fair rival. Women in every age have indulged a fond predilection for their personal charms, and as regards this particular, are all the subjects of an envious disposition—it is a feeling which in moderation should not be too harshly restrained, as it is susceptible of being made the foundation of many interesting and amiable affections. It will not be necessary to point these out, as their effects have been both seen and felt in every region of the habitable earth.

Now, said Israel, let us examine them a little more closely, and ascertain the extravagancies to which folly inevitably leads: thou seest that captivating figure who seems to worship the resemblance displayed in her mirror. The ruby color of her cheek alternating with a lily whiteness, and which attracts a general notice, is not the gift of heaven. Woman, in the rapid flight of her fancy, has laid nature under contribution, and not content with articles easy of access, penetrates the bowels of the earth in search of a preservative of beauty. The great art in this manœuvre is to imitate as nearly as possible a native aspect, a suspicion to the contrary, having more than once given rise to unpleasant insinuations. It sometimes will occur that circumstances prevent that caution which prudence will demand, and a mortifying detection is the unhappy result. It has also been the miserable fate of others to have totally failed in all their efforts, and have been obliged to remain content with the loss of those attractions it was their glory to preserve.

There is no natural ornament which more completely occupies the female mind than the hair, which in this place receives the most profound veneration. A stranger might be led to conclude their existed some secret virtue in this appendage to the human body, and that anxiety for its preservation resulted from a motive of necessity. This is not the case, and a very different reason is found in the fact that the proper management of the hair is a powerful engine in the armament of beauty; all are desirous of being distinguished by the number of waving ringlets they can produce, and the more numerously and fantastically they are arranged, the greater the claim to public admiration. Some prefer long spiral curls, while by others these are rejected as mean and contemptible, and the hair is platted like the chain by which the great bell of a mosque is rung. In the person before us, thou seest a number of these twisted cords placed one upon another rising like a tower, and surmounted by an article of exquisite polish fabricated out of a shell-fish. This last addition is indispensible, and in its materials is of almost every substance within the power of man.

As regards this particular, the contrivances which are employed to remedy the defects providence has seen meet to allow, may indeed be classed among the most curious inventions. The lady who engrosses so large a portion of the condescension of her polite friends, and whose elegant appearance is the theme of general praise, does not possess a single excellency which is her own. Those waving ringlets which so gracefully fall upon a neck, to which for whiteness alabaster cannot be compared, are not the indigenous production of the head that bears them. They once added to the splendour of a fascinating being whose frail person has long since passed to its parent dust, so true is the position that the wreck of one generation must provide the nutriment on which its successor is to subsist. In the pride of beauty the budding flower opened its blossoms to the morning sun, but ere he reached the meridian of his course, the delicate tints had faded, and her leaves lay withered on the earth. In the gay hilarity of her heart, how little did she think the ornament of her care was destined to add to the triumphs of another, and become the weapon of a proud coquette. In ancient times it was thought a crime to rob the dead, though the living might be substantially benefitted, but the customs of the world are strangely altered. The object of my remark, although she could unmoved witness the theft, would yet shudder were the story told her by another.

All these decorations are the direct result of hypocrisy and dissimulation, which it would seem are the natural ailment of female vanity, as there is not a woman in the whole extent of this town who can make the display before us without a criminal waste of time. Every woman is, of course, persuaded of this, and therefore prefers lavishing her money instead of labour. The largest proportion of this ornament is obtained in the manner mentioned, and by a little artifice is soon adapted for its new occupant. Some go still further, for the curls on the head of that elderly lady were yesterday the property of her maid; I witnessed the tears the unhappy girl shed when informed she must part with her raven locks, but there was no alternative but compliance. The potential word *character* was thundered on her ear, and produced immediate submission. To those who are placed in a dependent situation, any thing, however trivial in itself, when associated with what is called reputation, becomes important. By circulating either good or bad reports, the powerful possess the unfailing means of bending their inferiors to any possible purpose, and in a moment can sink them in despair, or elevate them in hope.

The promiscuous odour which now rises on the sense, is not caused by sprinkling the apartment, as among the orientals, but proceeds from the very persons of those present. The women in this place have extraordinary wisdom, and early came to the conclusion that instead of the ancient profuse plan, the better way would be to apply certain odoriferous waters to different parts of the body. In this way they constantly carry with them a most delectable scent, which no doubt contributes in a high degree to the pleasures of their numerous admirers. But woe to the man who on a warm summer day, and in a crowded church, shall have the misfortune of being seated near one of these beds of fragrant spices; he must devoutly pray that his olfactory organs may be so obtunded as to render him incompetent to distinguish the passing gale.

But to anticipate the interesting scenes to which we are yet to be introduced by an elaborate description of folly, would abridge that pleasure I intend thee. When we come to enquire into the principles of men, and examine the different ranks of society, the tremendous results of dissipation and licentiousness will flash with convicting energy on the understanding. The powers of genius are controuled by external circumstances, and abilities the most splendid will be seen vainly struggling for the mere subsistance of their possessor. I shall produce to thee abundant evidence of the truth, that opulence and magnificence in every country under heaven must exert a tyrannical sway. It is substantially true that even in this favoured land, there subsists a servitude and despotism in society as extended in principle as can be said of any other region.

What is, however, chiefly to be remarked, is the madness of an assembly like the present, which, after weeks of anxious preparation, with all its anticipated delights, affords no matter for the tongue of praise. In the lapse of a few short days it will cease to afford any further topics of conversation, and nothing but the dim recollection of lavish and criminal profusion will dwell on the memory. The scene has vanished in the great abyss of the past, and the giddy multitude dwell with rapture on some new prospect which faintly discovers its features in futurity. It is the picture of human nature, when elated with prosperity, and few are they to whom fortitude is given to resist the inroads of vice, and nobly display the standard of virtue in the world.

I would not wish to excite thy disgust, by dwelling too long on this unpleasant theme, were it not that the scene is novel, and may not again recur. In all this large company there is an individual, and she alone shines with unborrowed lustre, and beauty is to her the least recommendation—the fleeting foibles incident to her station, have passed before her without contamination, fortified by a vigorous intellect, and a disposition of the most exalted virtue, she may smile on the storm of passion, and over the billows of folly pass unhurt.

Thou canst not approve the cold civility, the haughty reserve, the falsehood, and the illiberality, which mark a fashionable revel, where nothing can be found to cheer the heart or enliven the fancy. The glittering pomp of dress adapted to [illegible] the eye, and the servile adulation of flattery lead the soul into the trammels of a base captivity—but from these we pass to other and more exhilarating observations, and objects are now to arise before us upon which angels may look with pleasure. Now it will be lawful for thee to indulge a generous emotion, and to encourage a noble desire of emulation.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBADIAH SHAMEFACE'S EPISTLE, No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Candour, or rather the desire for candid expressions, seems at present among a great many to be altogether out of fashion; it is generally found in the greatest abundance where there is an assembly of superannuated old Maids; but even there it is corrupted with a certain acrimoniousness, which almost sets one's teeth on edge to listen to. Now it is very seldom that I indulge myself in such lofty expressions as the foregoing, unless some peculiar incident occurs to elicit them—and as something of that nature has happened, perhaps it would not be amiss to inform you and your readers of it by a detail of facts—don't be alarmed sirs, it is not lengthy, that is, very lengthy. The word detail generally implies something tedious and uninteresting I believe, but as I have deviated from established customs in more instances than one, I shall add to the number by doing so again. Since coming to this great city to live, I have become acquainted with very many persons, some of whom are termed *clever fellows*, which signifies that they can drink wine, swear most *manfully*, kick up a row at the theatre, and altogether "*shine out*" with great *brilliancy*. Now among this worthy crew there is one fellow with a pretty face, who having accidentally got lost on the banks of a millpond, thought nothing would do but that he must turn Poet, and make very pretty verses. He went to work and read all Shakspeare, "who" he says, "was a capital fellow—all fire—originality—naturally gifted with genius—super-eminent powers of conception," and a great many such like words, that amount to the same thing, which puts me in mind of doing sums at school three or four ways and making them all come out alike. After reading, and learning a good deal of Shakspeare by heart, he felt perfectly prepared to commence operations; and did so. He sent some of his pieces to the editor of a newspaper, which were criticised so harshly that he "vowed people had no judgment now a days, and that the editor he always *thought* was rather a shallow man in his understanding, but now he was fully *convinced of it*." The other day he (Charley Butterfly by name,) came to me with a very poetical phiz, which is a pale face—abstracted looks, and other symptoms, with which you are better acquainted than myself. "Obadiah," says he, "Obadiah, I always wished to have a friend, a *sentimental* friend, one like *myself*, who despises the vain frivolities of the mind, who soars aloft on the wings of imagination and ends his flight in the region of the muses." He said a great deal more which I cannot remember, or in fact understand, for he uses very big words; at last says he, "and such a friend I have at last found in you." I opened my mouth and eyes, Why—why Charley what do you mean—I can't comprehend you; "Why Obadiah," says he, "the upshot of the thing is this, that I never found a person in whom I could confide so well as yourself." I now began to understand him; he continued, "I have been writing a piece which I wish to show you." I told him it would give me great pleasure to peruse it, (you see I'm coming on in city phrases) he then handed me a paper of verses addressed to a young lady—I read them—Charley, said I, if you take my advice you will correct this a little, for I perceive some false grammar in it. "Poh, poh," said he "you don't understand Obadiah, you must know my "country buck," that poets have a more extended latitude than any other class of writers—that is, they are allowed (for the sake of rhymes, melody and measure) to depart not only from strict Orthography, but occasionally from sense; as for instance, in Milton's Paradise lost, there are several "palpable bulls," and the immortal Shakspeare himself has not altogether steered clear of little inconsistencies." As to what Milton or Shakspeare has said, wrote or done, replied I, is nothing to me, as I never read those versifiers, though I think in large works one or two mistakes can easily be pardoned; but in a short complimentary effusion, such as yours, I think there should not be a single mistake; and the *measure*, as you call it, wants *regulating*. "Why," replied he, "I never saw such a simpleton in all my life, I really thought you possessed more discrimination and more friendship, but I see you have become contaminated since leaving the country, and forsooth must set yourself up for a critic—ridiculous! you could do a great deal better, I think, were you following your plough, and then you could cogitate and criticise, and at last become a second Burns." Now, Messrs. Editors, I knew he was making fun of me, which warmed me a little, and made me tell him he'd better throw his piece in the fire. "So I would," he rejoined, "if I possessed no better judgment than yourself. But come, it wont do, indeed it wont, for you to begin criticising already—the ladies will laugh at you—the men will call you a fool, in short you will appear to all the disadvantage possible—indeed you are more incorrigible than Brutus, in the play, towards Cassius. When I produced the paper of verses it was not with the idea of having all the errors pointed out, but that you might see the beauties existing in it." I told him it was my wish to be candid with him.—"Candid!" interrupted he pettishly, "you had not the candour to praise where it was worthy, and I am sure there are parts partaking very much of the elegance of poetry." That may be, replied I, but being such a simpleton why fly into such a desperate rage at what I say; my opinion you should disregard. I will not, Messrs. Editors, enumerate all he said, only that he left me in a violent passion, declaring "he never would favour me with a sight of another piece of his poetry. You see, Sirs, what a dreadful situation I am in—if I give my opinion *candidly*, I am laughed at, and if I attempt to flatter a person, I feel ashamed of myself, which is a great deal worse to go to sleep upon.

Hoping you will excuse me for detaining you thus long, I end with subscribing myself your friend, OBADIAH SHAMEFACE.

PULASKI.

This gallant soldier was a native of Poland, whose disastrous history is well known.—Vainly struggling to restore the lost independence of his country, he was forced to seek personal safety by its abandonment. Pulaski, with a few men, in the year 1771, carried off king Stanislaus from the middle of his capital, though surrounded by a numerous body of guards, and a Russian army. The king soon escaped and declared Pulaski an outlaw. Hearing of the glorious struggle in which we were engaged, he hastened to the wilds of America, and associated himself with our perils and our fortunes. Congress honoured him with the commission of brigadier general, with a view, as was rumoured, of placing him at the head of the American cavalry, a line of service in which he had been bred. But his ignorance of our language, and the distaste of our officers to foreign superiority, stifled this project. He was then authorized to raise a legionary corps, appointing his own officers.

Indefatigable and persevering, the count collected about two hundred infantry and two hundred horse, made up of all sorts, chiefly of German deserters. His officers were generally foreign, with some Americans. With this assemblage, the count took the field; and after serving some time in the northern army, he was sent to the south, and fell at the battle of Savannah. There slumbers the gallant, the immortal Pulaski, who threw himself into the arms of America, and professed himself the champion of her rights; and in the unfortunate affair at Savannah, sealed with his blood, the rising liberties of his adopted country.

He was sober, diligent and intrepid, gentlemanly in his manners, and amiable in heart. He was very reserved, and when alone, betrayed strong evidence of deep melancholy. Those who knew him intimately, spoke highly of the sublimity of his virtue, and the constancy of his friendship. Commanding this heterogeneous corps, badly equipped and worse mounted, the brave Pulaski encountered difficulties and sought danger. Nor is there a doubt if he had been conversant in our language, and better acquainted with our customs and country, he would have become one of our most conspicuous and useful officers.

LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

The following animated description selected from the last Novel of Mr. Cooper, "*The last of the Mohicans,*" will give our readers an idea of the work.

It appears to be peculiarly the province of Mr. Cooper to rescue from oblivion the story of early American warfare. The Last of the Mohicans is evidently another attempt to hold the Promethean torch to the annals of those times which it chills the blood even to think upon. This period of our history is immersed in an occap of mystery. Little does the great mass of our population imagine, while enjoying all the blessings of civil, political, and religious liberty, that the very fields which now yearly fill the garners of our husbandmen with the richest products of industry, were once the scenes of slaughter and of carnage, unknown to other spheres; and that, too, in many instances, within the remembrance of man.

The Last of the Mohicans, is, as its title imports, a narrative of 1757; but it partakes very little of the dull, dry, historical style. It is a picture of reality, it is true; but that picture contains all the glowing colours of fiction:

"The warning call of the scout was not uttered without occasion. During the occurrence of the deadly encounter just related, the roar of the falls was unbroken by any human sound whatever. It would seem, that interest in the result had kept the natives, on the opposite shores, in breathless suspense, while the quick evolutions and swift changes in the positions of the combatants, effectually prevented a fire that might prove dangerous alike to friend and enemy. But the moment the struggle was decided, a yell arose, as fierce and savage as wild and revengeful passions could throw into the air. It was followed by the swift flashes of the rifles, which sent their leaden messengers across the rock in vollies, as though the assailants would pour out their impotent fury on the insensible scene of the fatal contest.

In this manner many minutes flew by with the swiftness of thought; the rifles of the assailants speaking, at times, in rattling vollies, and at others, in occasional, scattering shots. Though the rocks, the trees, and the shrubs, were cut and torn in a hundred places round the besieged, their corer was so close, and so rigidly maintained, that, as yet, David had been the only sufferer in their little band.

'Let them burn their powder,' said the deliberate scout, while bullet after bullet whizzed by the place where he so securely lay; 'there will be a fine gathering of lead when it is over, and I fancy the imps will tire of the sport afore these old stones cry out for mercy!'

'That bullet was better aimed than common!' exclaimed Duncan, involuntarily shrinking from a shot which struck on the rock at his side with a smart rebound.

Hawk-eye laid his hand on the shapeless metal, and shook his head, and he examined it, saying, 'Rolling lead is never flattened I hat it come from the clouds, this might have happened!'

But the rifle of Uncas was deliberately raised towards the heavens, directing the eyes of his companions to a point, where the mystery was immediately explained. A ragged oak grew on the right bank of the river, nearly opposite to their position, which, seeking the freedom of the open space, had inclined so far forward, that its upper branches overhung that part of the stream which flowed nearest to its own shore. Among the topmost leaves, which scantily concealed the gnarled and stinted limbs, a dark looking savage was nestled, partly concealed by the trunk of the tree, and partly exposed, as though looking down upon them to ascertain the effect produced by his treacherous aim.

'These devils will scale heaven to circumvent us to our ruin,' said Hawk-eye; 'keep him in play boy, until I can bring 'kill deer' to bear, when we will try his metal on each side of the tree at once.'

Uncas delayed his fire until the scout uttered the word. The rifles flashed, the leaves and bark of the oak flew into the air, and were scattered by the wind, but the Indian answered their assault by a taunting laugh, sending down upon them another bullet in return, that struck the cap of Hawk-eye from his head.—Once more the savage yells burst out of the woods, and the leaden hail whistled about the heads of the besieged, as if to confine them to a place where they might become easy victims to the enterprise of the warrior who had mounted the tree.

'This must be looked to,' said the scout, glancing about him with an anxious eye—'Uncas, call up your father, we have need of all our weapons to bring the cunning varmint from his roost.'

The signal was instantly given; and before Hawk-eye had re-loaded his rifle, they were joined by Chingachgook. When his son pointed out to the experienced warrior the situation of their dangerous enemy, the usual exclamatory 'hugh,' burst from his lips; after which no further expression of surprise or

aleon was suffered to escape from him.—Hawk-eye and the Mohicans conversed earnestly together in Delaware for a few moments, when each quietly took his post in order to execute the plan they had specially devised.

The warrior in the oak had maintained a quick, though ineffectual fire, from the moment of his discovery. But his aim was interrupted by the vigilance of his enemies, whose rifles instantaneously bore on any part of his person that was left exposed. Still his bullets fell in the centre of the crouching party. The clothes of Heyward, which rendered him peculiarly conspicuous, were repeatedly cut, and once blood was drawn from a slight wound in his arm.

At length emboldened by the long and patient watchfulness of his enemies, the Huron attempted a better and more fatal aim. The quick eyes of the Mohican caught the dark line of his lower limbs, incautiously exposed through the thin foliage, a few inches from the trunk of the tree. Their rifles made a common report, when sinking on his wounded limb, part of the body of the savage came into view. Swift as thought, Hawk-eye seized the advantage, and discharged his fatal weapon into the top of the oak. The leaves were unusually agitated; the dangerous rifle fell from its commanding elevation, and after a few moments of vain struggling, the form of the savage was seen swinging in the wind, while he grasped a ragged and naked branch of the tree with his hands clenched in desperation.

'Give him, in pity, give him the contents of another rifle!' cried Duncan, turning away his eyes in horror from the spectacle of a fellow creature in such awful jeopardy.

'Not a kernel!' exclaimed the obdurate Hawk-eye; 'his death is certain, and we have no powder to spare, for Indian fights, sometimes last for days: 'tis their scalps, or ours!—and God, who made us, has put into our natures the craving after life!'

Against this stern and unyielding morality, supported, as it was, by such visible policy, there was no appeal. From that moment the yells in the forest once more ceased, the fire was suffered to decline, and all eyes, those of friends, as well as enemies, became fixed on the hopeless condition of the wretch, who was dangling between heaven and earth.—The body yielded to the currents of air, and though no murmur or groan escaped the victim, there were instants when he grimly faced his foes, and the anguish of cold despair might be traced, through the intervening distance, in possession of his swarthy lineaments.—Three several times the scout raised his piece in mercy, and as often, prudence getting better of his intention, it was again silently lowered. At length, one hand of the Huron lost its hold, and dropped exhausted to his side. A desperate and fruitless struggle to recover the branch succeeded, and then the savage was seen for a fleeting instant, grasping wildly at the empty air. The lightning is not quicker than was the flame from the rifle of Hawk-eye; the limbs of the victim trembled and contracted, the head fell to the bosom, and the body parted the foaming waters, like lead, when the element closed above it, in its ceaseless velocity, and every vestige of the unhappy Huron was lost forever."

Mr. Cooper's late novel, the *Last of the Mohicans*, (says the Baltimore American,) is unquestionably a work replete with deep and painful interest in almost every page of the two volumes, and this is precisely the thing of which we complain. The wild Indian is either just grasping the hair of his two flying victims of the female sex, to arrest them in their flight, or having so arrested them, he is in the very act of elevating his tomahawk for their destruction. This state of feeling cannot long be endured by the reader without exhaustion—he demands a change of scene, and leisure for his nerves to collapse and regain their proper tone and temperament. Sir Walter Scott is remarkable for this; before he puts forth his genius in its might and in its majesty, he delights and amuses his reader by the loquacity of servants, the chatter of the bar maids and village gossips; and when the heart is thus put entirely off its guard, he comes down upon the reader with the whole force of his gigantic intellect. Shakspeare, who knew every emotion of the human heart, adopts precisely the same expedient, and recruits the nerves of his readers before he suffers his fancy to invoke the demon of horrors from his home of darkness. The path lay upon before the American novelist, and he lost a most interesting opportunity to regale his readers with the sports and customs of the Indians—their manners and their habits, preliminary to the display of their more savage propensities.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A TRIBUTE

To the memory of Miss Rebecca L. Klingle, who departed this life on the 20th ult.

"True filial affection she knew,
And well she its dictates obey'd;
A diamond in value she grew,
And great was the worth of the maid."

O! weep not for her, she has gone to that home
Where the weary and grief-worn are ever at rest;
Though coldly her relics repose in the tomb,
Her spirit has flown to the realms of the blest.
"We have found out a sister in earthly dominions!"
Thus sang the sweet choir through their heav'nly abode,
Then quickly they sought her on wide-spreading pinions,
And bore her an high to the arms of her GOD!

Unseen on her fast sinking form how they gaz'd,
And anxiously pour'd till her soul took its flight—
Till Time fled, and Eternity's day 'round her blaz'd,
Then hurried it on to the *Fountain of light!*
Quick as thought, from her prison she joyfully bounded,
And left far beneath her the bright-rolling sun—
One loud burst of rapture through Heaven resounded,
As the conflict was over—the victory won.

In vain did the tear of the Parent now flow,
Nor Sister, nor Brother could stay the faint breath;
And vain were the accents of Love to her now,
Unheeded they fell on the "cold ear of Death.
Ah! short was her course, as on earth it was finish'd—
[illegible] the heart of a dove,"
Her purity shone through her life, undiminished,
Till it found its own sphere in the bright realms of love!

Then weep not for her, she has gone to that home
Where no troubles can enter, nor sorrows nor pain;
O! patiently wait till the mansions shall come,
That call you to meet your REBECCA again.
And O! when the last pulse of life has retreated,
And asunder the thread of existence is torn,
From the trammels of flesh you may rise, to be greeted
By the spirit of *her* whom now deeply you mourn.

EDGAR.

From Noah's New York National Advocate.

BOSTON BARD.—We have received a letter from the Boston Bard, from which we make the following extract, which will show that he has not been insensible to the kindness and sympathy extended towards him, as well as explaining his future intentions, which are to visit and reside near his relations in Boston. As his wants must be inconsiderable, we should suppose that the daily and literary journals of that city would readily join and pay him a stipend for his essays and verses, by which he could be supported.

"It is nearly eight years since I have seen the countenance of my beloved mother and sister; my parent is in indigent circumstances; she dwells I believe, alone; I wish to return to New England for the two-fold purpose of receiving that kindness and sympathy which cannot be realized from any other source than maternal love, and from the probability of improving my health, by change of objects, and viewing again the welcome features of early friends, when the young heart knew not the frailties of others, nor formed or trembled at an ideal of its own, when all the world appeared a sanctified Eden, and the serpent himself had fangless on the bosom of perfect innocence and truth.

"Oh, for some sweet oblivious antidote,
To rase the written troubles of the brain,
And cleanse the bosom of that perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart!"

But to the point: If I return home, I must return with the means to support myself at least, if I cannot assist my only surviving parent, and I think from the indications of a generous public spirit, already excited in my favor, that I shall be enabled to accomplish my purpose. How long I may continue in existence, He who gave me life only knows; but, that my disease can never receive a radical cure, is evident to every person capable of judging of pulmonary complaints: however, I cannot but acknowledge that the recent evidences of good feelings manifested towards me, especially by the gentler sex, whose sympathies are always more soothing than man's, have fallen upon my heart like the blessed dew of Heaven—renovating my strength, for a time, and refreshing my drooping spirits. I am not able to compose, at present, an original tribute to their virtues and their charms; but, my good friends, please to re-publish the stanzas following, as a proof of my general regard for them, even amidst the rage of war, and the dangers of conflicting elements: the verses were composed at sea, during the late war, while I was a prisoner on board H. B. Majesty's frigate the La Pique, Anthony Maitland, Esq. commander. A general expression of gratitude to my friends shall be publicly made, at a more convenient period."

STANZAS.

Go, mark him on the shattered mast.

Go, mark him on the shattered mast,
When lightnings round him play;
When Death, upon the whirling blast,
Frowns dreadful o'er his prey!

Think ye he fears that awful form?
Think ye he shrinks with dread,
When lightnings gleaming through the storm,
Flash round his hapless head?

Ah no!—Forth from the foaming surge,
That rolls tremendous by,
He sees a spirit pure emerge,
And bids her cheering eye,

Unseen by all, save him alone,
Whom now she comes to save,
She shines on ocean's azure throne,
A star upon the wave.

This star, O, Woman, is thy soul!
This spirit pure art thou:
The sea-boy owns thy best control,
Delight gem on danger's brow!

If thou but show thy heavenly form
Above life's darkling sea,
We laugh to scorn the howling storm,
And jest with misery.

From the London Times.

The first Message of Mr. Adams to Congress has arrived, and will be found in this day's paper.

It has grown into a fashion with some people here to make the voluminousness of these remarkable documents a reproach to their authors: and to treat on that account with flippant levity the system of which they form by no means an inconsiderable part. Let us grant that the style is elaborate and affected, the phrase circumlocutory, and the execution, as a piece of writing, inelegant or heavy: there ends the censure—and what does it amount to? An attack upon a man's character because his coat is three or four inches too long.

The Messages from Presidents of the United States constitute, in our judgment, the most important series of state papers that the world ever witnessed. They tell truths of inestimable moment to the interests of a great nation in the face of all mankind. They are records of fact where nothing is omitted—explanations of policy where nothing can be disguised—solemn recognitions of the end for which magistrates have been appointed, and power delegated—evidences against which there is no appeal, of the awe inspired by a free people into the breast of a responsible Government. Viewed in this light, the execution of the task, so far as concerns mere language, is almost less than nothing. We admire not the light and lofty brevity with which a Monarch on his throne condescends sometimes to glance at those public affairs which involve the welfare of millions of his fellow creatures. In a king of England especially, it is bad as a matter of taste; for it attempts to hide what he ought to glory in exhibiting—the identity of interest between him and his subjects; and considered as a matter of business, it is inconvenient and embarrassing. But we confess that the elaborate "lengthiness," and, perhaps, even coarse embroidery, visible in the Message of an American President, being in complete harmony with the relations between the parties, have for us no inconsiderable charms. These properties of his discourse are proofs that the Chief Magistrate holds in reverence those whom he addresses—that he puts on his best suit to wait upon them, taking pains to bespeak, by studious courtesy and diligence, the *favour* of his acknowledged masters. Having printed the whole Message, we shall not go through its details. Mr. Adams presents to his fellow citizens a general picture of peace abroad, and of internal and increasing prosperity. He announces his having accepted the invitation of the new democracies to send Ministers on the part of the United States to Panama, who will share in the proceeding of the Republican Congress, and who, we doubt not, will direct their efforts, to confirm their infant neighbors in a sense of what is due to their own dignity, and of what their actual strength may enable them to execute in relation to their European enemies.—It seems clear from one expression of the President, that Spain need not expect from her old colonies any exclusive favours, recognize them when she will.

The finances of the Republic are in the most flourishing condition. The whole expenses of their government do not much exceed a million and a half sterling, including the civil, military, and naval departments!—Our civil list only, costs very near as much.—The whole debt of the United States is but 18 millions sterling, little more than half of our outstanding Exchequer bills, and about 3-5ths of *one year's interest* on the debt of England. The sum set apart for the redemption of debt in the United States amounts to 1-13th of the whole principal debt remaining due, and to 6-7ths of the whole ordinary expense of the Government! So much for economy and foresight.

The army is said to be well organized, a School of Naval Instruction is recommended, and the navy is augmenting every day—the last addition to it being ten *sloops of war*, which for strength and weight of metal are a match for our 42 gun frigates. Upon the whole this Message discovers a bias towards peace, and a confidence of strength; the first of which must be as satisfactory to the friends of the Republic, as the second would be formidable to those who are not so.

A letter from Washington, to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, in describing the present Congress, says:—

There are upwards of ninety new members—of course the body is considerably different from what it was last year. (I speak now of the lower house.) It has lost nothing by the change in point of talent or in the general intelligence displayed. The leading members may be classed as floor men, or business men, the rest are silent voters. The prominent floor men are Webster, Livingston, M'Duffie, Buchanan, Storrs, Forsyth, M'Lane, Mercer, Hamilton, Floyd, Williams, Mangum, Wright, Mallary, Archer, Stevenson, of Va. Burgess, Cook and Wood—Everett, I suppose, ought to belong to this class, but he has not yet opened his lips but once, and then only for a detail of facts. The leading business men are for the most part at the head of committees: M'Lane, Williams, Campbell, Scott, Little, Whittlesey, Cooke, Newton, Tomlinson, Freelon, Whipple, Wright, M'Coy, Hemphill, Stewart, Condict and Cambreleng may be arranged in this class. The strongest man on the floor is Webster. You might augur strength from the very peculiar formation of his forehead, which differs from any I have seen. His voice is deep and strong—his manner commanding—self possessed and dignified; perhaps a little aristocratic. Whenever he rises he commands the attention of the house by the plain sense and deep reflection which break out in every sentence. His force in argument is great, and he is a most formidable and dreadful opponent; yet he has nothing of what is usually called rhetoric. Formed at the bar, he thinks lightly of ornament, and of every thing else but fact and argument. His style is clear and convincing, and ever has with it the air of one who is perfectly master of that about which he is speaking. The intellectual labor of this Hercules is amazingly great. He prepares himself both for the bar of the Supreme Court and for the Hall of Congress, and as he will never trust himself on a subject which he has not investigated, his reading and night work are immense.

RAIL ROADS.

The following account of the Rail-Road System, as it is applied in England to the short spaces which usually seperate coalmines from navigable water, is copied from one of Mr. Carter's letters:

"As we were anxious to witness the operation of steam-carriages upon rail-roads, we walked a mile from town where our curiosity was fully gratified. After waiting an hour, we had the satisfaction to see twenty-five waggons, containing three tons of coals each, impelled, or rather drawn along a horizontal rail road, by a steam engine, possessing a six horse power. It was a novel and interesting spectacle. The steam carriage is placed in front, and the whole apparatus is not much larger than an ordinary Jersey wagon. To this the twenty-five four wheeled cars are appended by chains, and follow in obedience to the self-moving power. One man, whose services are required to regulate the machinery, is the sole navigator, and even he has little to do. When the boiler is exhausted, he has only to throw the engine out of gear, stop by the road side, and pump in a supply. Impelled by curiosity, we mounted one of the carts and rode a considerable distance. The ordinary progress is four miles the hour, but of course may be greatly accelerated if necessary.

"There are several engines upon this railway, which ply regularly between extensive collieries and the town, a distance of three or four miles. It is odd enough to see the smoke arising, like that of a steam-boat, and the carts moving about at a distance, with no visible agent to move or govern them. The experiment has here been fairly and successfully tried, and I see no reason why transportation by steam is not as practicable upon land as upon water. The great desideratum seems to have been a guiding power, and that is effectually provided by the construction of the rail-way, which confines the carriage to a given track. I should feel the same degree of security in one of these vehicles as in a steam boat, since the carriage is at a distance from the boiler."

GREECE.—The editors of the New York Post have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Capt. Nicholson, to a gentleman in that city.

U. S. ship Ontario at sea, Mediterranean, January 1st, 1825—off Algiers.

The situation of the Greeks is so deplorable since the proclamation of England, that I scarcely know what to say to you. I was at Hydra on the 7th December, and on the 12th, off Navarino. I spoke two of the Greek cruisers from off Missolonghi on the 7th, which place was still on their hands. It was invested by land as well by sea. The Captain Pacha, with 115 sail of several sizes, from 15 frigates down even to a steam boat, on the sea side, and Ibrahim Pacha with about 15,000 troops, on the land side. The Greeks had made an unsuccessful attack with their fire ships, and had been compelled to haul off with loss of one of them. The irregular Greeks had likewise made an attack upon Ibrahim Pacha, nothing of consequence was the result. The Greeks acknowledge the loss of 70 killed. The Turks, it is said, lost 150, no quarters given on either side. The Greeks squadron had withdrawn to Hydra, to get other reinforcements, deeming an attack at this time impracticable, with any chance of success. I fear indeed without some special good fortune, that they will be destroyed or will have to fly their country, for the Turks will not hear of a truce or peace; destruction in toto is all they will listen to, for to lay their arms down and unconditionally submit will amount to loss of heads, for not one would be spared by their inveterate masters.

You have no idea of the wretched situation of this devoted people; yet they are so infatuated that their precarious situation does not serve to unite them—faction still rules supreme. Money is alone the talisman to govern them and it is the God of their idolatry; all wish to possess this magnet; it appears to be born with them and has been so for ages and I fear will long continue so.

[Communicated.]

Died on the 4th ult. at the residence of his father, Lawrenceville, Hunterdon County, N. J. of pulmonary consumption, in the 25th year of his age, RANDAL H. PHILLIPS, M. D. late of Bristol, Pa. He commenced the study of medicine in the year 1819 with so much industry and zeal, that he received the degree of Doctor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in little more than two years. In the year 1822, he connected himself with his relative and former preceptor in the practice of medicine at Bristol; his intense application in acquiring a knowledge of his profession (too severe for his delicate constitution,) had, however, laid the foundation of a disease not to be arrested by medical aid, nor even mitigated by a journey through the western states or a subsequent voyage to the West Indies.—Cut off in the blossom of his years, the promise of his fortune, and the flood-tide of his advancement to distinction and fame, society mourns in his untimely death, the loss of a most useful and active member; and the profession of medicine, one whose kind and sympathising conduct towards the sick, whose unassuming and engaging manners, moral department, industry, and talents destined him to her highest ranks.—He bore the complicated pains of a most tedious disease not only with philosophy and resignation, but with cheerfulness, and was throughout entirely free from that peevishness and irritability of temper so frequently connected with protracted suffering—for a long time certain of the nature and termination of his malady, he was perfectly resigned to his fate, and a few hours before his death in the entire enjoyment of his mental faculties declared to his friends that his last days had been the most pleasant and satisfactory of his life. One, whose opportunities to appreciate his worth and virtues, pays this unworthy tribute to his memory. H***Y.

A distinguished English Judge, Bailey, lately stated as the result of his long observation that "it must be a very good jail, indeed, in which a lad did not become worse;" that "the character of a youthful offender is always materially hurt by going to jail, he having no longer the same respect for himself," and that "he may be reformed by being kept out of the jail, but not otherwise." This is testimony in favour of Houses of Refuge.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Lehigh Canal and Navigation Company of Pennsylvania, are about to make a Rail Road from their mines to the landing on the river.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Virginia district, closed its session at Portsmouth on the 23d ult. Between 60 and 70 preachers were present.—Bishops M'Kendre and Soule presided.

Commodore Porter has gone to New-York. He is accompanied by his two little sons, who will embark for Mexico with him.

It is stated in a western paper that Desha the younger, the murderer of Baker, has been released from prison by his father, the Governor of Kentucky.

In attempting to dig a cellar last week under the frame house in Germantown occupied by Mr. Samuel Butcher as a store, the adjoining house, a stone one, fell upon the store and buried the contents in the ruins. The loss of Mr. Butcher is considerable.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, cautions the public against receiving counterfeit quarters and half dollars, of the Spanish coin.

The Cincinnatis Emporium of Feb. 23 says, "It gives us much pleasure to say that Major General E. P. Gaines, arrived on Saturday (18th) in this city, where we are informed, his head quarters are established."

The Bankrupt Bill which has recently been reported to the Senate of the United States, occupies seventy-eight pages of foolscap paper.

The bill brought in to the Maryland legislature by Mr. Kennedy, allowing tickets in the Jefferson Lottery to be sold in that state has passed unanimously!

The tax upon Boston, last year, for schools, exclusive of $23,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a new school house, exceeded sixty thousand dollars.

It appears from the Detroit Custom House books, that there were two hundred and seventy arrivals, and the same number of clearances of vessels at and from that port, during the last year.

Letters from New Orleans, received in Charleston, mention that amongst the failures of that place, arising out of the Cotton speculations of the last year, is one house for the heavy sum of one million two hundred and twenty six thousand dollars—showing assets to the amount of one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars only.

On Tuesday, (says the Buffalo Journal of the 28th ultimo) Mr. James Adams, of Augusta, Geo. passed through this village westward, in pursuit of Silas Millard, who had stolen about $4,000 in that place whence Mr. A. had pursued him. He succeeded in securing the thief in the town of Hanover, Chautauque co. and recovered $3,500 of the money.

A coffer without a lock shows that it contains no treasure; as a mouth always open denotes an empty brain.

Married, at Unterwalden, by the Dietrich Schleichwelder, Mr. *Peter Schilderknect* to Miss *Christiana Schlestwahl*.—Groomsman, Mr. Charles Hoeflichjeger—Bridesmaid, Miss Dorotha Nennahnolezer.

Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature of Maine, a resolution was passed disagreeing to the proposition, from Tennessee, for amending the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States.

From the Legislature of New-York State, we learn that General Ward, the Senator accused of tampering with his public duties, resigned his seat in the Senate, by which resignation he escaped the meditated expulsion, but not the vote of censure, which passed unanimously; after which, his resignation was accepted, and the vote of expulsion dispensed with.

A subscription has been opened at Halifax, N. S. for a Canal, eight feet deep, from that harbor to the Basin of Mines. The shares are $100 each. The Governor subscribed $2000. The subscriptions have since amounted to $48,000.

The Legislature of Novia Scotia has resolved on a new emission of $24,000 in Provincial Notes, redeemable in 4 years.

The execution of John Halloran for the murder of Mr. Houghton, one of the city watch, took place at Boston yesterday week.

The House of Delegates of Maryland, have passed by a majority of one vote, a bill appropriating $500,000 for a Canal from Baltimore to the Potomac; $500,000 for a Canal from Baltimore to the Susquehanna; and $500,000 for the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

R. Anderson, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the republic of Colombia, arrived at Bogota on the 20th January.

The deficiency in the British Revenue for the quarter ending January 5, 1825, proved to be more enormous than was expected. It was apprehended it would amount to $3,000,000, and it has amounted to Five Millions!!

The Ontario sloop of war, Capt. Nicholson, was at Gibraltar Jan. 18th. She arrived on the 10th from Smyrna, and 15 days from Mahon, where she left the North Carolina, Constitution, Brandywine and Erie.

Pensacola papers to the 4th ultimo state, that the deposit of public stores had already commenced at that naval station, and laborers had arrived to commence the proposed improvement.

The legislature of Massachusetts, closed on Saturday last, an interesting session of sixty days.

The great Southren Mail, after Sunday next, will be carried by the steamboat, and close at the office in this city at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Accounts from Alvarado state, that since the surrender of the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, most of the mercantile establishments are breaking up at that place, with the intention of removing to Vera Cruz.

Lieut. Wm. T. Bourne, of the marine corps at the Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, was killed on Saturday morning last by Lieut. Smith, of the same corps. The parties met near the barracks, Lieut. B. was shot in the left breast, and died within a few hours—Lieut. Smith escaped to New York.

Capt. Smalley, of the schr. Ivy, of Boston, was drowned in the harbor at Savannah, on the night of the 23d. ultimo, in attempting to go on board of his vessel in a small boat, with several of his hands. William Wall, a pilot, was also drowned with him. Wall was 70 years old, and was a pilot during the revolution.

In 1820, the whole quantity of Coal brought to Philadelphia by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, was 32,000 bushels, which the Company had a difficulty in disposing of, until the owners of rolling mills, &c. purchased it. From the above year, the company has regularly increased their supplies, and the sales have nearly doubled every year, excepting the last year (1825) when the sales increased about 2½ times. Making the total sales of the last year in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c. &c. 795,311 bushels, and the market not supplied.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. John Randolph, our Virginia Senator, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) in a Note published in the last Richmond Enquirer, pays the following just tribute to the talents of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer—which is worth the more, as a compliment proceeding from such a source must indeed have been well merited:

"Mr. Randolph readily takes this opportunity to bear testimony to the general, and to him most surprising accuracy of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, who can either of them, take down every word uttered by a deliberate speaker in an audible voice, and who seldom fail to do so in reporting him."

UNITED STATES MINT.

The annual report of the operations of the mint of the United States has been laid before Congress. From this document it appears that—

The coinage effected within the year has amounted to $1,735,894, consisting 5,178,760 pieces of coins, viz:

Of gold coins, 33,494 pieces, making		$156,385
Silver,	3,621,166	1,564,583
Copper,	1,524,100	14,926
		$1,735,894

The gold coins of the last year have exceeded that of 1824, by the sum of $53,185; of this excess it may be interesting to observe, a very sensible portion consists of gold bullion derived from North Carolina; the value of the deposits received from that quarter, within the year, having been nearly 17-0; more than three fold the amount from the same source in any previous year since 1804.

The value of the gold bullion received from other quarters, within the last year, may, with a sufficient approximation to accuracy, be stated at $45,000 from Africa, and $75,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, leaving about $19,000 derived from other sources, not ascertained.

The Western Region is peopling with wonderful rapidity, and continually progressing in the march of improvement. On the 7th ult. a covered stage started for the first time, from Detroit for Sandusky, where it will connect with the line of stages to Buffalo, and the one to Columbus, Ohio. The proprietor gives notice that as soon as the Black Swamp and Detroit roads are completed, he shall furnish his line with good and convenient post coaches.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Magdalen Society states that within the year 13 Magdalens have been admitted, which, with 19 then in the Asylum, makes the whole number under care 32. Of these have been discharged for improper conduct 4; discharged at their own request 2; left without permission 2; reconciled to parents and friends 3; placed out at service 12; remaining in the institute 9 The expenses have amounted to 1336 dollars 34 cents.

Mr. Everett's address to the King of Spain, assuring him of the feelings of "respect and good will entertained by the government and people of the United States towards his august person and royal family," &c. has produced a strong sensation in Mexico. One of the Mexican papers, in order to shew that our minister did not speak the sentiments of the people of this country, is nearly filled with translations of the strictures of our Journals upon the address.

We learn from the Delaware Gazette, that at the late sitting of the legislature of that state, a company was incorporated for the purpose of planting Mulberry trees and raising Silk Worms. The act for this purpose appoints three commissioners, in each of the counties of the state, to open books and receive subscriptions to the proposed company, the capital of which is fixed at $20,000; but it is provided that the company shall go into operation as soon as $5,000 shall have been subscribed, and fifteen per centum of that amount paid in.

TONNAGE.—The usual annual account of the tonnage of the United States is published. We make the following abstract:

	Tons. 95th
Registered tonnage,	710,453 21
Enrolled,	670,431 84
Licensed,	62,609 80
Total, 31st Dec. 1824,	1,443,544 90

There were built, during the year 1824, registered vessels of the burthern of 54,492 tons, and vessels enrolled of the burthen of 86,446 tons. Of the whole registered tonnage, 40,479 tons were sold to foreigners, lost at sea or condemned; and the enrolled was subject to a reduction of 8144 tons on these accounts; so that the real increase of tonnage in the year was 88,053 tons.

The Savings Bank or Provident Institution, at Boston, has 5,414 accounts with individuals, and the aggregate sum deposited by them, or on hand for interest paid, &c. amounts to 750,225 03! The manner in which the money is invested is shewn; and the payment of it is apparently as well secured as it is easily possible that it should be, by pledges of stocks at rates below par, &c.

The Charleston papers assert that the race between Bertrand, Aratus and Creeping Kate, which was recently run over the Washington course, near that city, is the greatest race on record; that the twelve miles were run in 23 minutes 22 seconds, and that Eclipse and Henry were 23 minutes 30 seconds, in performing the same over the Union course at Jamaica, in 1823.

The Mobile Register states, that the Alabama Salt Manufacturing Company, will be prepared before the end of March to commence the manufacture of salt. Before the first of June their entire works will be complete, and upon a scale sufficiently extensive to enable them at all times thereafter to supply the inhabitants of the state with salt at a cheaper rate than they have hitherto paid. The works are situate on the east bank of the Tombeckbe river, about 85 miles by water, above the city of Mobile.

BREAKWATER.

Sir J. Coffin, said in the House of Commons, in April, 1824, of the Plymouth Breakwater, that "it had completely answered public expectations; for one of the most unsafe anchorages with which he had been acquainted, had now become a perfect mill-pool. Ten thousand advantages had accrued from this great national undertaking, which had never been contemplated: and if it had cost half as much as the national debt, he should not have grudged it."

EFFICACY OF VACCINATION.

Dr. Fancher, in a communication published in the New Haven Register says, "Having vaccinated upwards of 85,000 persons within 24 years, and tested many hundreds of them afterwards with small pox matter and infection, I am happy to proclaim to the world that I have never known one of them to have taken the small pox."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

James McNaught, a gunsmith in Richmond, Va. on the 26th ult. shot his foreman, Daniel Denoon with a pistol, who died in a few hours afterwards. They had dined together, and on leaving the table McN. sent for Denoon into another room where he committed the act, and fired a pistol at himself, slightly wounding his cheek. Nothing is said of the cause of the murder, further, than that Denoon was an accomplished workman, about commencing business, and McN. did not like so powerful a competitor. The next day McN was committed to jail, and in the night he contrived to re-open the orifice in his arm, where he had been bled the day before, and thus bled himself to death. Denoon is represented to have been a young man of great respectability, and in his profession of unrivalled accomplishments. His widowed mother, and his weeping sister, (herself also a widow of only 18 days duration,) says the Compiler, command the most unfeigned sympathy of all descriptions of people.

Never too late to do well.—A gentleman in Salem, (N. J.) has recently received a letter post marked "Philadelphia" of which the following are the contents.

Owed in 1805	$10
Interest	15

Paid Feb. 1826, enclosed in this letter, $25

FRIEND TUFT.

"The letter" says the Salem Messenger, "was written with a pencil."

Letters been received at Washington City, from the United States' ship Cyane, J. D. Elliott, commander, dated at sea, 19th January, 1825, lat. 20 45 north, long. 26 30 west. The passage, thus far, had been boisterous, but no unpleasant incident had occurred. Capt. Elliott is on his way to the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

OHIO.—The Legislature that has just closed its session, was composed of 58 farmers, 26 lawyers, 7 mechanics, 7 merchants, 2 physicians, 2 printers, 1 miller, 1 surveyor, and 1 *gentleman*. Their place of *nativity* as follows, viz: Pennsylvania, 32, Virginia 21, Connecticut 12, Massachusetts 7, New York 7, New Jersey 6, Vermont 4, New Hampshire 3, Maryland 3, Delaware 1, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 1, North Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, Ireland 3, Ohio 3. Last year, for the first time, there was one member a native of Ohio; now there are 3. Only 4 persons, natives of that State, have ever been in their Legislature. The State was organized in 1803.—These natives, who have already had seats in the Legislature, must therefore have been very young. Can any parallel be found in history to the exploration, settlement, population, organization, and public enterprize, of this State as yet not fifty years conquered from the savage, engaging itself, boldly, in a description of improvement, hitherto considered among the highest results of intellectual, as well as physical cultivation, and amongst the most unequivocal proofs of redundant wealth?

An extensive robbery of the Mail between Philadelphia and Washington has been discovered. *It is* stated by an agent of the General Post Office, *that* the mail which arrived at Washington on the first inst. had all the appearance of safety, but on opening it, the canvas bag, containing all the great mail from the East, had been cut nearly from end to end, and the whole Mail from Philadelphia and the East, was gone. On the 28th, Mr. Allen, broker, deposited a considerable amount of Southern Notes in the Post Office of this city—and on the following morning between ten and half past ten o'clock, some of the Notes were sold in our market. A number of letters taken, contained drafts and notes to the amount of $2000 and upwards. Private information of this circumstance was immediately forwarded by express to New York, and a description of the drafts left at the different brokers' offices. The Police, having received intelligence of the arrival of two suspicious personages from Philadelphia, were on the alert—and about 12 o'clock, the same day, Mr. Homan, a police officer, apprehended one of the supposed robbers. The prisoner was a stout, athletic young man, from 18 to 20 years of age, with an appearance and demeanor that bespoke the desperado. He was covered with mud, having been knocked down previous to being secured. A loaded pistol, with a complete fire apparatus, were found on his person. Some of the lost drafts were also taken in his possession. His account of himself was somewhat contradictory. He gave in his name as William Nichols, and at first said he had been in the city for several days; but afterwards confessed he arrived that morning. He stated that he received the drafts in Philadelphia, in exchange for sovereigns; that he had just come from Ohio, but could not mention the name of any town in that state except Cincinnati. He declined "signing his name, as he had said things he did not mean to, but his statement was correct." While in the Police Office he made a desperate attempt to escape, but was prevented. He was fully committed.

The Post-Master General has offered a reward of Five Hundred dollars for the arrest of each person concerned in the late mail robbery.

Green Room Intelligence.

The engagement of Mr. Cooper and Miss Kelly for three nights more, this week, was made at the repeated solicitations of the audience, who had assembled at Mr. C's benefit, on Monday night. It is highly improbable that a like occurrence will prolong their stay after to-night, consequently they will take their leave of our stage for the present. Miss K. it is said, after fulfilling the term of her agreement with the New York managers, leaves this country for England, and we are not aware whether we shall ever have the pleasure of witnessing her performances again. The general satisfaction which this lady has given by her chaste and spirited delineation of character, in several departments of the drama in which she has taken a part while here, and the splendid and crowded audiences which have invariably assembled to witness her acting, is demonstrative of the feeling which prevails towards her, and the regret which will be felt at her departure.

Mr. F. Forrest, tragedian, formerly of this city, has had a benefit at Albany, N. Y. which proved a bumper. He played Sir Edward Mortimer, in the Iron Chest, with great spirit and judgment.

Chatham Garden theatre opens again on Monday evening next. We have not learnt what pieces are selected for the occasion.—In execution of the "will" of the late Mr. Bariere, the Theatre, its scenery and wardrobe and every thing appertaining to the establishment, together with the garden, dwelling houses, &c. adjoining the Theatre, will be sold at public auction on Thursday, 16th instant.

The New Novel of Mr. Cooper, The Last of the Mohicans, which has shared so largely the public favour, will probably be presented to the theatric..b public in a short time, as it is said that a gentleman is now engaged in dramatizing it.

The theatre at Louisville, Ken. continued open on the 18th Feb. The performances were the tragedy of Jane Shore, and the opera of Brother and Sister, being the last night but one of Mrs. Johns' engagement.

Mr. and Miss Clarke, the Lilliputian Songsters, are giving concerts in Baltimore. Nichols, the celebrated Ventriloquist, is exhibiting his powers at Savannah.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The following poetical effusions are received, viz. "Selim"—"Hector, to a Robin"—"M——r, on visiting the falls of the Potomac"—"Fragment, by Cirex"—"Sidney's Melody"—"I wine me a Wreath," by "Philo-Sidney." Also the following prose articles, viz. "Rebecca, a Tale"—"Matilda, by Lemuel"—"The Courtship" by "Tragicus"—"A tale" by "Clarissa," and a letter from our indefatigable friend, the "Milford Bard," containing "The flight of Imagination," (prose)—"Eulogy on the death of the Rev. J. Summerfield"—"The Parting"—Lines to the "Boston Bard," and a private note to our humble selves, *Multum in Parvo*. It will be some time before room can be spared for all the communications with which we are now furnished. We therefore particularly enjoin upon correspondents, the necessity of exercising as much conciseness and brevity as may be consistent with their ideas of the qualities which constitute the force, spirit and beauty of composition.

Several new Enigmas, Conundrums, &c. and answers to those already published are received and will be attended to.

The Essay on the education of Youth, by Dilworth, merits a conspicuous place, though it boasts not the merit of novelty or freshness, it contains some sound principles and wholesome truths which cannot be too often repeated or too widely disseminated, and among the pleasures with which we do occasionally meet in our editorial duties, none are more pleasant, than those proceeding from the gratifying reflection of being instrumental in spreading abroad the knowledge of things which may prove useful to the rising generation. (The promise is not forgotten; we shall ere long claim its fulfilment.)

The promised continuation of notes "To Correspondents," is deferred until next week.

The address of the Managers of the Franklin Institute, to the manufacturers of the United States, together with a list of 63 Premiums offered by the Institute, to promote the industry, skill, ingenuity and enterprise of the country, shall appear hereafter.

The "Genius of Universal Emancipation," of February 25, is received at this office. The subscribers are requested to call and get their Nos.

As we are frequently annoyed by letters from a distance, proposing to subscribe for this paper and to pay the subscription at the end of six months or a year, the publishers wish it to be distinctly understood that they will positively not accept of any names as subscribers unless the subscription is paid in ADVANCE, or satisfactory reasons given for not so doing, in which case the postage must be paid or the request will not be attended to.

On issuing a weekly extra, which from the numerous advertising favours pressing for admittance, we are under the necessity of commencing this week, it may not be inappropriate to advert to the circulation which this paper now possesses, though but little, if indeed any thing is necessary, to make apparent the advantages thus offered to advertisers; suffice it then to observe, that throughout the New England, and Southern states, from Maine to Georgia, as well as through our own state, and those of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, and the territories, the Saturday Evening Post has a circulation which is no less remarkable for the rapidity with which it has been attained, than for the manner in which it still continues to encrease, having received within the short space of eight weeks past nearly FOUR HUNDRED additional subscribers.

This extra or supplement to the Saturday Evening Post will be issued weekly, and contain the advertisements which have already appeared in its columns, thus presenting an opportunity of doing justice to our advertising friends without encroaching on the literary and miscellaneous character which we shall invariably maintain for the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Reynolds commenced last evening, the first of his regular series of lectures, explanatory of the new theory of the earth; they are to be regularly continued during the ensuing week. The crowd on Wednesday night last, at the Musical Fund Society's Hall, was immense, notwithstanding a wet and disagreeable evening. This lecture, as introductory to the general subject, was all that could have been expected, and afforded, from the agreeable and sensible manner in which it was pronounced, much satisfaction among those who are capable of appreciating the merits of good speaking. In the crowd we noticed several "knowing ones," particularly a neighboring philosophical editor, of a most grave and venerable stamp, who, notwithstanding his youthful appearance, carries more "depth and weight" in one small head than some would imagine. Be patient good Mr. Philosopher, and let us in sheer good nature if nothing else, give the gentleman a hearing.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have already received a supply of coal from their mines; this is an early and favourable commencement, which will enable the company to supply any demand which may be made at $7 per ton, the price at which they have invariably disposed of their coal.

From several friends through the hands of William Ward, we have received $7, as an expression of sympathy in behalf of the "Boston Bard"—also from another source $2 50, and several lesser sums to be appropriated to the same object.

Mr. Chapman, long known in this city as the respectable conductor of an institution for the cure of impediments of speech, is meeting, we perceive, with unbounded success in the city of New York, where he is at present imparting the benefits of his ingenious system.—Through the medium of the newspapers there the most flattering testimonials have been conveyed, and should be extensively circulated for the information of those who are afflicted with impediments in speech, a complaint which is often of a painful and distressing nature, rendering its victim in a measure lost to himself and useless to society. Numerous highly respectable certificates have been published, of the complete success with which Mr. Chapman treats this complaint, and we feel at liberty from personal observation to add, that no doubt is entertained of his ability to effect an entire cure in the most obstinate case, and restoring or imparting a free and easy pronunciation.

The institution in this city during the temporary absence of Mr. Chapman is continued under the superintendence of his lady, who, from long practice and experience, is perfectly qualified for the task.

A. R. Poole, of this city, has just published for the proprietors, Messrs. Lopez & Wemyss, the first number of a new and handsome edition of the Acting American Theatre, embellished with a striking portrait of Mr. Francis, as Sir Geo. Thunder, in the comedy of "Wild Oats." The second number will be issued about the 16th March, and contain "Much Ado About Nothing," embellished with a portrait of Miss Kelly, in the character of Beatrice. Other portraits expressly for this work are in the hands of the painter, Mr. Neagle; among them are portraits of Mr. Duff, Mr. Wood, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Duff, Mr. Lee, (of New York,) Mrs. Darley, Mr. Wemyss, and Mr. Jefferson. As the proprietors have reserved to themselves the privilege of withdrawing the publication after the fifth Portrait, should the patronage received not be sufficient to warrant its continuance, we hope such immediate and general support will be extended, as will enable them to go on with its publication in the liberal manner with which it has been commenced.

A Pamphlet entitled "Common Schools," containing remarks on the school law of the last session of the legislature, and information concerning the common schools of Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, &c. has been handed us for perusal. It is printed for gratuitous distribution, and is said to contain some information relative to the various systems of gratuitous education existing in different parts of the United States, which it is supposed may not be entirely familiar to the public. We shall take the first opportunity of looking it over, and if appropriate, mark some of its pages for insertion in our paper. In the mean time, we remark that the author from the anxiety he manifests, and the pains he has been at in so valuable a cause as that of the general diffusion of knowledge, is certainly entitled to the best thanks of the community.

After a long period of dull and otherwise unpleasant weather, during which the earth and the "inhabitants thereof," have been pretty frequently drenched with a "plentiful moisture" from the clouds, the bright sun has deigned to look out upon us; itself clothed in smiles, and imparting warmth and gladness to all. The old saying that it is a bad wind which blows no body any good, has been completely verified, in the prevalance of this "due North East," which, though it has brought along in its heavy current many afflictions, filling the atmosphere with pestilential damps, colds and divers sore complaints, imaginary and real, yet has it furnished an inexhaustible theme for the colloquial powers of every age, sex and condition; such lectures on influenza, the present state and the probable state of the weather, such amassing of old infallible receipts and invention of new ones for the cure of colds and coughs. Such exclamations of wonder and interrogations, on the sad appearance of the clouds and misty exhalations, consulting of almanacks, and goose bones for "signs and wonders," and prophetical surmises and hints as to the terrible bad health which is to be our portion next summer, was never known before in our days, if they have been since the days of Noah and the flood. But thanks to the blue skies, these dismal subjects are a while dismissed, and the clouds and the fogs have vanished before the laughing beams of the bright god of day, has again taken up his old vocation, and who is now busily employed in imparting his shining warmth, and exhilerating brightness to the wide and beautiful creation.

A package from this office marked in mistake for Virginia, instead of Georgia, its proper direction, has been knocked about at a most unmerciful rate between some two or three dozen post offices south of the Chesapeake, to the no small diversion of those who have participated in the game, now tho' sorry to interrupt their amusement, we cannot consent to furnish the shuttlecocks, especially when done at the expense of our subscribers, and shall therefore put a stop to it by changing the direction.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 4. Schr. Sophia, Collison, 24 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast.
5. Schr. Maria, Oliver, 7 days from Havana, with sugar, &c.
9. Brig Ruth, Jefferson, 13 days from St. Jago, with sugar, &c.
Brig Ann, Eldridge, from Havana, with sugar, &c.
Schr. Only Son, Cook, 17 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with molasses.

CLEARANCES.

March 4. Brig Minerva, Gallet, for Hamburg.
Brig Zephorah, Delesderniers, for New Orleans.
Schr. Olive Branch, Matthews, for Havana.
6. Brig Columbian, Tagan, for Laguira.
Brig Pelicano, Graves, for N. Orleans.
Brig Susan, Oliver, for New Orleans.

CHEAP SILK STORE,

No. 964 Market above Third Street,
(Old Stand of Paul K. Hubbs)

STOKES & BUZBY,

COUNTRY Merchants supplied at the lowest prices for Cash or Acceptances. 3 mo 11—3tr

On Wednesday the 29th inst.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 20th class, will take place in this city on Wednesday, 29th inst. Tickets only 4 Do llars.

The prizes to be drawn on that day are, 20,000; 10,000; 10,000; 5000; 3000; 2000, &c. &c.

For tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, apply at

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS'
Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 34 south Third street

☞ At Cohen's Office, in the Lottery drawn last week at Baltimore, the great capitals of 100,000 and 20,000 was sold; and a quarter of the 20,000 in same lottery, was paid to a gentleman of this city, at their office.

Orders from abroad, punctually attended to. Address J. I. Cohen, jr. & Brothers, Philadelphia. March 4—3t

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 3 South Third street.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
U. S. Branches	par	Marietta	100 sale
New Hampshire	2 1-2	Juniata	75
Vermont	2 1-2	Washington	75
Maine	2 1-2	Silverlake	12 1-2
Massachusetts.		*Delaware.*	
Boston	1	Laurel	25
Country Banks	2 1-2	All others	par
Connecticut	2	*Maryland.*	
Rhode Island	2	Baltimore	1-2
New York.		Annapolis	1
All the City Banks	par	Fredericktown	1
Jacob Barker's notes	50	Hagerstown	1
Plattsburg	75	Port-Deposit	25
Chenango	10	Havre-de-Grace	1
Jefferson County	5	Westminster	1
Washington & Warren	5	Elton	1
Other Banks	2 to 3	Cumberland	75
New Jersey.		Snowhill	75
Salem Banking Co.	par	Somerset	85
New Brunswick	1 1-2	*Virginia.*	
Patterson	1 1-2	Bank of Virginia	1-2
Sussex	1 1-2	Farmers Bank	1-2
Elizabethtown	1 1-2	Valley Bank	1
Morristown	1 1-2	Wheeling	5
Trenton State Bk. failed		*Columbia District.*	
Lombard & Protect.	do.	Bank of Columbia	20
All other Banks	par	Other Banks	1
Pennsylvania.		North Carolina	2 1-2
Lancaster	par	South Carolina	1 1-2
Easton	do.	*Georgia.*	
Germantown	do.	Savannah	21-2
Norristown	do.	Augusta Banks	21-2
Chester	do.	Tennessee	20
West Chester	do.	*Kentucky.*	
Harrisburg	do.	Old Banks	45
Northampton	do.	Commonwealth	50
Columbia	do.	*Ohio.*	
Bucks County	do.	Chilicothe	5
New Hope	15	Steubenville	5
Chambersburg	1	Marietta	6
Reading	par	Mount Pleasant	8
Gettysburg	1	New Lancaster	8
Carlisle Bank	par	Western Reserve	8
Do. Agricultural	75	Columbus	8
Bank of Pittsburg	1	Dayton	6
Centre	6	Others	no sale
Milton	75	Banks at N. Orleans	5
Greensburg	5	Natchez	10
Brownsville	5	*Canada.*	
Huntingdon	20	Canada, Montreal,	5
Meadville	75	York	5
Greencastle	75	Kingston	no sale
Bedford	75	American Gold	3 prem.
Beaver	75	Guineas	84 9
Uniontown	75	Doubloons, 15 60	s—

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, Mr. JOHN LOWRY, of Princeton, N. J. to Miss ELIZA ELFREY, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ives, Mr. ROBERT PALMER, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Doctor Duncath, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 2d instant, by the Rev. H. G. Jones, of Roxborough, Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, to Miss MARGARET WATKINS, both of the former place.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. William Mann, A. M. Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, to Miss REBECCA LIPPINCOTT, all of New Mills, New Jersey.

On Thursday evening, the 9th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. RICHARD CRAWFORD, of Cape May, N. J. to Miss SARAH CUTLER, of Smyrna, Del.

On the 6th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. DANIEL PATTON, to Miss MARY SOLOMONS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday morning last, in New York, by the Rev. Wm. Berian, Mr. MORGAN DUGAN, of this city, to JANE AMELIA, daughter of the late Morris Patterson, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. ADAM BALD, to Miss ALETHEA, daughter of Mr. William Ross, of the N. Liberties.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. THOMAS K. PEARSON, to Miss MARY STELLA WEED, all of this city.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. JOHN CURRY, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph Levy, all of this city.

On the 2d instant, at Camden, New Jersey, by the Rev. Wm. Griffin, Mr. SAMUEL G. SHINN, to Miss ELIZABETH JONES, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. at Norfolk, Va. by the Rev. Noah Davis, Mr. JAMES B. SLOAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN STERRETT, of that Borough.

On Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. JOSEPH VONDERSMITH, of Downingtown, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Capt. Bray, of Southwark.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE KREIDER, aged 52 years.

On the night of the 23d ult. Mrs. SARAH GREEN, wife of John Green, of Penn's Manor, Pennsylvania, in the 43d year of her age.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, ELIZABETH WOOD, in the 19th year of her age.

On Monday evening last, suddenly, at her daughter Mary's house, in Race street, Mrs. SARAH LEVERS, late of Easton, and sister to Mrs. Jane Siddall, of Pittsburg, Pa. aged 57 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, Mrs. REBECCA ALEXANDER, aged 69 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst. Mr. WILLIAM LARER, in the 27th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN THAW, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city, in the 73d year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst after a severe and lingering illness, of several months, CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Ogle.

On Saturday evening, the 4th instant, Captain WILLIAM WARNER, aged 50 years.

On Monday evening after a long and tedious illness, Mr. JACOB CREAMER, aged 63 years.

On Sunday evening last, LYDIA H. RIDDLE, third daughter of the late Col. Clement Biddle.

On the 23d ultimo, in Jefferson county, state of New York, CHARLES P. EBERLE, youngest son of Mr. Charles Eberle, formerly of this city, in the 21st year of his age.

TO THE LADIES.

DRAWINGS LENT OUT TO COPY.

A. B. POOLE, respectfully solicits the attention of Amateurs in the Art of Drawing, to the CIRCULATING PORT FOLIO, which comprises a collection of Drawings and Prints of Figures, Landscapes, Flowers, Fruit, &c. &c. The following are the Terms of subscription.

Quarterly Subscription	$2 00
Monthly do.	1 00
Single Model	12 1-2

DEPOSIT LEFT IF REQUIRED.

The Money to be paid at the time of Subscribing. Subscribers to take but one model at a time, but they may exchange them as often as agreeable. It will be needless to recommend care to be taken of the Drawings and Prints in their possession, as they can only be received back again in a respectable good state: such as should be creased, receive oil, ink, or colour spots, or be torn or cut, must be paid for. march 11—tf

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of John Arthur, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands, to present them duly authenticated, to

EVE AR HUR, Executrix,
ENOCH ARTHUR, Executor.

march 11—2t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against accepting a Note given to Rees Wynings, by J. G. Brannon and Jesse Gyger, as it hath been made certain restrictions that he has not complied with.

JAMES G. BRANNON,
JESSE GYGER.

Chester county, March 11.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Josiah Lobb, of the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, in order for settlement, to

SAMUEL LOBB,
Administrator.

3 mo 4—3t*

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS.

TICKETS in the Union Canal Lottery 20th Class, which draws 29th of Next Month, are but four dollars, and shares in proportion.

The low price of tickets in this Lottery, and the comparative greatness of the prizes, must attract the attention of adventurers, and cause a brisk demand. For tickets and shares—whole $4, halves 2, quarters 1, eighths 50 cents—apply at

H. C. YATES'
Union Canal Lottery Office,
No. 127 CHESNUT STREET.

mar 4—tf

TO BUILDERS,
AND OTHERS.

THE subscribers having made extensive arrangements for raising and bringing into the market BUILDING SAND, from the Sand-hills in the vicinity of Red Bank, which band is known to be of a quality superior to any other offered to the builders of this city, they will be ready, about the first of April, to deliver it, by the aid of machinery, in quantities equal to the demand, however extended, at the lowest market price. The supply will be regular, and not subject to the delays and disappointments occasioned by wind and tide.

Further information will be given in due season.

Having obtained Deeds for the

Pier Bar, Reeves's Bar, Red Bank Bar, and Eagle Point Bar, from the Council of the state of New Jersey, the subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing thereon.

CLARK & ATKINSON.

March 11—tf

THE NEW SYSTEM.

WHEN Messrs. *Yates & M'Intyre* introduced the new system of drawing Lotteries, few thought it would succeed, such was the prejudice in favour of the old. But time, which proves all things, has shown the *infinite superiority* of the new over the old system, by distributing all over this state, and throughout the Union, *an immense number of Prizes, adding to the wealth of thousands of individuals*, and depositing in the *Treasury of the Union Canal Company* MORE THAN TREBLE THE AMOUNT, in the short space of three years, than all the Lotteries put together upon the old system did in ten or twelve.

From the unerring evidence of facts, then, the new system, in comparison to the old, is "Hyperion to a Satyr," and ROBERTSON & LITTLE, Lottery Brokers and vendors of Tickets, feel no hesitation in declaring their increasing and unabated confidence in the new system, and earnestly recommend to the public, and the votaries of Fortune, the following Scheme of the 20th Class Union Canal Lottery, which contains the very acme of all hope and excellence.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Twentieth Class—New Series.

Positively to be drawn in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of this month.

Containing all the following BRILLIANT PRIZES, viz.

$20.000	$1000	16	of 500
10.000	1000	56	" 100
5.000	1000	57	" 50
3.046	1000	&c.	&c. &c.
1.000	1000		
1.000	1000		

ROBERTSON & LITTLE, were they inclined to indulge their fancy, could demonstrate to the "ninth part of a hair," the *superior luck that would attend adventures by embarking under their auspices*—but they think the practice of puffing more honored in the breach than the observance. They must therefore decline all high wrought productions, "full of high sounding words, signifying nothing"—*but stick as close as the needle to the pole to their plain, distinct, and comprehensive mode* of elucidating and explaining the New System. In justice to themselves, however, they must be permitted to say, *no avenue are they to elevate their customers to the very pinnacle of the Temple*, that while others were locked in the arms of Morpheus, they have been bent over the faint glimmerings of the "midnight taper," in search after the "magic wand" of Fortune. And they flatter themselves with success—at all events, they invite the public, before they surrender their minds to the "*prey of doubts*," to call and give them a fair trial.

Tickets $4, Halves 2, Quarters 1, Eighths 50 c.

FOR SALE AT
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Lottery Office, No. 43 South Third street.

Orders promptly attended to, &c. march 11—tf

W. C. CONINE & FRANCIS C. WEMYSS, beg leave to inform their friends, that the partnership hitherto existing between them, and carried on under the name of W. C. Conine, in south Third street, is this day (March 6,) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said office, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, and all persons indebted to the concern, are respectfully requested to pay the amount to W. C. CONINE, who is alone authorized to receive and pay the same. 3 south Third street.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends in the City of Philadelphia, that having relinquished the business in south Third street in favor of W. C. Conine, he intends opening a Lottery Office on his own account, at No. 153 1-2 Chesnut street, he trusts, by attention to business to merit a continuance of the liberal encouragement he has already received.

FRANCIS C. WEMYSS.
mar 7—tf 3 south Third street.

FRAS. C. WEMYSS

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that having dissolved partnership with W. C. Conine, he intends to commence business for himself at No. 153 1-2 CHESNUT STREET, where he invites all those who wish to obtain capital prizes to call on or after MONDAY 13th instant.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

1 prize of	$20,000		56 prizes of		$100
1	do.	10,000	57	do.	50
1	do.	5,000	114	do.	20
1	do.	3,046	1881	do.	8
1	do.	1,000	14364	do.	4
16	do.	500			

Tickets $4 00 | Quarters $1 00
Halves 2 00 | Eighths 0 50

May be had in a great variety of numbers from the 11th inst. till the day of drawing at No. 153 1-2 CHESNUT STREET.

F. C. WEMYSS has had the pleasure in one short twelve months of selling and paying Prizes to the amount of nearly

500,000 DOLLARS.

Among which were the following splendid prizes in the Last Class of the Union Canal Lottery:

No. 19	54	48	a prize of	20,000 Dollars
19	23	48		5,070 do.
19	25	48		1,000 do.
34	46	48		1,000 do.

Besides 4 prizes of 1000 dollars a few days previously, and many of $500, 100, 50, &c. &c. and he trusts he may be able to assure his friends that Dame Fortune ever fickle, has taken up her residence in his new abode, where he can secure the Goddess herself she will be well treated with such liberality and politeness, as to render her permanent residence at No. 153 1-2 agreeable.

Orders from the country will be promptly answered. march 11—dtf

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of Insuring houses and other buildings, Insure on the most reasonable terms, either *perpetually or for a limited period.*

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association.

march 11—1y

PINE WARD.

AT a meeting of the citizens of Pine Ward, friendly to the election of George Ridout as Constable of said Ward, held at the house of James Hogin, on Monday evening, the 6th inst. Thomas Wickersham was called to the chair, and Charles Hilditch appointed secretary. It was unanimously resolved, that this meeting approve the proceedings of a meeting held at this place on the 23d of February, at which George Ridout was nominated for Constable of this ward, and will use all honorable means to promote his election to that office. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers.

THOMAS WICKERSHAM, Chairman.
Charles Hilditch, Secretary.

PERMANENT BOARDING.

IN a small respectable private family, is wanted for two persons, (brother and sister.) Terms must be moderate. Address L. L. at this office, with reference, terms, &c. and direct attention will be given. march 11—3t

STILLMAN'S
PATENT SAWSETTS.

A NEW supply of Stillman's Patent Sawsetts is received and can be obtained on application to

PARDON DAVIS,
feb 25—tf No. 149 North Second street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000	
1	do.	10,000	"	10,000
1	do.	5,000	"	5,000
1	do.	3,046	"	3,046
8	do.	1,000	"	8,000
16	do.	500	"	8,000
56	do.	100	"	5,600
57	do.	50	"	2,850
144	do.	20	"	2,280
1,881	do.	8	"	15,048
14,364	do.	4	"	57,456

Price of Tickets only four dollars, apply at

FORTUNE'S HOME,
P. CANFIELD'S
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

mar 11—tf

137,280 DOLLARS

WILL be distributed on Wednesday, the 29th instant, from the wheels of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

In the following GRAND CAPITALS:

$20,000, $10,000, $3,046, $3,046,
8 of $1000, 16 of $500,

Besides 100's, 50's, 20's, &c. &c.

Tickets are now rapidly selling at

FOUR DOLLARS.

It is to be presumed that many of the above prizes will be sold by CONINE, who sold the capital prizes of $20,000, 5070, 1000, 1000, 500's, 100's, 50's, &c. &c. in the last class of this Lottery, not including what has been sold in former Lotteries, amounting to more than FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For all of which he has advanced the cash. Those who feel desirous to procure chances in this splendid Lottery, have only to apply to

CONINE,

Where they can be supplied with Tickets to produce many valuable Prizes. It will be recollected that the office of FORTUNE'S SOLE AGENT is at

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

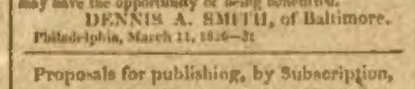
Where he will be happy to supply his friends and customers.

*** Orders from the country, (post paid) containing the cash or prizes, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Philadelphia or Baltimore

mar 11—tf

WATCHMAKERS,

NO. 48 Market street, have constantly for sale, an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever and other Watches, with a great variety of fine Gold Chains, Seals, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Also, Table, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cramps, Thimbles, &c wholesale and retail. Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted.



The subscribers have also a great variety of Silver Pencil Cases, particularly Addison's superior ever pointed case, as well known from its superior merits which they will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

march 11—6m

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

MRS. CHAPMAN begs leave to inform the public, that she continues to conduct the Institution for the cure of impediments in speech, at No. 187 Pine-st. Philadelphia. She can give satisfactory references to persons of the first respectability, who can testify the validity of the numerous certificates, which she can exhibit of recent cures having been effected on several individuals, under her care, during the present winter.

Mr. William Chapman, her husband, having cured himself of an inveterate impediment, with which he was troubled for upwards of twenty years, is now in N. York, No. 142 Broadway, labouring with much success to restore the afflicted to the free use of their speech. Mr. Chapman has pursued his present profession for nine years, during which time upwards of ninety persons have been cured; and for the last seven years, has been aided by the exertions of Mrs. Chapman.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1826.

From the very favourable reports circulated in Baltimore and elsewhere, of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman's Institution in Philadelphia, for the cure of impediments in speech, my father, Mr. Dennis A. Smith, of Baltimore, was induced to place me under their care; and I am happy to give public information, that I am now liberated from a desperate impediment to which I had long been subjected. I can, with truth assert, that during my stay with them, I have had the pleasure of witnessing the cure of several very bad cases of stammering; none, though apparently very obstinate cases, yielded to their mode of treatment in a few days.

WILLIAM SMITH, from Baltimore.

My son, William Henry Smith, has been afflicted for ten years with a most distressing impediment in his speech, which, in a great degree, interfered with his studies, and depressed his spirits, and in October last, I heard that Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, possessed the faculty of relieving persons in a similar situation, which determined me to place him under their care. When I left him with them, in the early part of November, he could not articulate a word without stammering, and since my return to this city, I have had the satisfaction to hear him converse with ease and considerer, and without the slightest hesitancy in his speech, or difficulty of articulation. I feel pleasure in expressing my gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman for the inestimable advantages which my son has obtained by their kind attentions to his case, and I consider it to be due to the public, to state the circumstances of it, that others may have the opportunity of being benefitted.

DENNIS A. SMITH, of Baltimore.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1826—3t

Proposals for publishing, by Subscription,

A weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE FRIEND OF MAN:
OR, THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

THAT there has been, during the last twelve months, a considerable degree of excitement in the public mind, relative to a new system of Society, arranged by Robert Owen, of New Lanark (Scotland,) will be readily admitted, when it is known, that there are not less than five societies within the city and liberties of Philadelphia, organizing themselves, and preparing to put in practice the principles of the New Theory. The stupendous advantages held forth to the middle and lower classes of society, under the new system have induced the individuals composing those societies to come to the very important resolution of breaking, at once, most of those ties which at present connect us with general society—ties which, however insignificant when separately considered, will, notwithstanding, in most instances, form collectively a power not to be shaken off without violent and painful efforts.

To change at once all the received notions which we have been taught to consider the guides and landmarks of our interests—to throw aside our confirmed habits, conquer our early prejudices, and sever the bands of friendly intercourse, are inconveniences which must, in some measure be endured, and therefore ought to be expected by all who propose entering into the co-operative system of society.

It is therefore proposed, in order the better to prepare the public mind for a practical realization of the benefits of the new system, and to diffuse a general knowledge of the principles it involves, to publish a weekly newspaper, which will contain all the information that is now known or that may from time to time be developed, in relation to the new system and in which the comparative merits of the old and new systems of society will be fully and freely discussed. As a diffusion of the knowledge of the truth, and the exposure of error, are the means to be used, and the end in view the amelioration of the condition of our species, we shall adopt as our motto the following very instructive admonition:

Prove all things—hold fast that which is good.

This paper will be edited by L. W. RYCKMAN, by and with the advice and consent of the Friendly Association for mutual interests.

TERMS.—The paper will be printed on a medium sheet, quarto form, and will produce, at the end of each year, a volume containing 416 pages of closely printed matter. No advertisements will be admitted.

The price will be $1 50 per year, payable half yearly in advance, by city subscribers. Country subscribers to forward their full subscription yearly in advance, with directions, (post paid) previous to receiving the paper, to No. 81 Race street.

As it is desirable that the first number should appear soon, persons who wish to become subscribers are requested to send in their names previous to the 20th of March, 1826.

All communications to be left at No. 81 Race street. march 11—tf

Boarding School at Kimberton.

PARENTS and others who may incline to place their Children in the Boarding School at Kimberton, are respectfully referred to

SAMUEL ARCHER, No. 265 Arch street.
JOSEPH WARNER, No. 171 Market street.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, No. 281 Chesnut street.
EDWIN WALTER, Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
ROBERT V. MASSEY, No. 245 North Third street.
SAMUEL KIMBER, corner of Third and Race streets.

Kimberton, 25 mo. 10th, 1825. 1 3 11—6t

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE
On Wednesday.

The 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit, 150 packages of fresh imported British and South Dry Goods.

OLD PORT WINE.
On Tuesday morning, 14th inst. at 10 o'clock,

104 pipes, 6 half pipes, 20 qr. casks old port wine, from the Royal Wine Company of Oporto, imported in June, 1825, and is entitled to drawback. The quality of this wine has been ascertained to be very superior, and it has had the advantage of a voyage to Brazils. It may be examined at the stores, No. 20 Penn street, on the morning of sale.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

Comly & Tevis give notice to the Manufacturers of the city and county of Philadelphia, and others that wish to avail themselves of the next sale, that their stores are now ready for the arrangement of any goods consigned them, and that they will continue to make liberal advances in cash on the receipt of the goods. The next sale will take place on the 23d inst.

PACKAGE SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity with the resolution of Manufacturers, will sell on Wednesday the 22d instant,

About 700 packages, comprising all the varieties of the goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of eastern made goods.

NOTICE.—The goods will be arranged at the stores of the subscribers, at No. 20 north Water street, and catalogues delivered one day previous to sale. Purchasers are assured every package in the catalogue will be sold.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Ship Montezuma, a handsome assortment of English CHINA, either in sets or by the dozen, new patterns, which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

Also on hand, a general assortment of GLASS, and other articles in the same line—for sale at

No. 21 North Second street.

march 11—tf

BARGAINS.

A Dollar saved is a Dollar earned.

At No. 128 North Third street, above Race.

THE subscriber offers for sale, very low for cash,

FEATHER BEDS, made of the best live Geese Feathers, pure curled hair Mattresses, Nose do. of every size, quality and price, suitable for the present time.

FEATHERS by the sack or single pound, warranted dried and clear of dust-worms—a quantity of Hair, Moss, Cat-tail, high post, field post, low post, and cot Bedsteads, Bedding Bottoms, &c.

Imported white proof Tickings, and a quantity of Domestic Bolsterdore Twills—all of which will be sold by the single yard, or made up to order on the most reasonable terms. Venitian Window Blinds repaired or made to order, in the best and most fashionable manner.

☞ I will sell my Goods lower for cash than the same quality can be bought for in this city.

SAML. HIMMELWRIGHT.

march 11—tf

THE NEXT LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, *February 24, 1826.*

☞ The drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland which took place at Baltimore on the 18th inst. agreeable to announcement, resulted as usual, with splendid success to Adventurers at COHEN'S OFFICE, where besides various other Capitals of importance, the great Capital Prize of

100,000 DOLLARS

was sold in one Half and two Quarter Tickets, and all of them owned by distant adventurers—The Half in Romney, Hampsh

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DIALOGUE—RECIPE FOR LOVE.

Patient—O, thou of Esculapian art,
Thou searcher of the human heart,
Thou learned Lord of Cranium,
Of Cerebellum, Cerebrum;
Thou master of the ossa all,
From Calais to Parietal!
Dear Dr. how can I destroy
The little golden-arrow'd boy,
Who, for ***, with a dart,
Has razed the ramparts of my heart?
O, Doctor tell, or, if you please,
Infect her with the same disease.

Doctor—Patient, your symptoms I must know—
Strikes your pulse languid, quick or slow?
Is respiration short, or long?
And are your nerves relax'd or strong?
Or does the dire lumbago stray
Along the dorsal vertebræ?
Tell me your pains, and, on my oath,
Cathartics and emetics both
I'll purchase, in the safest stores,
To dose the rascals out of doors.
Patient, I have a key that locks
The portal of Pandora's box.

Patient—Doctor, my pains I cannot tell—
My pulse, thank God, is very well;
But there's a certain nameless smart
That lashes, tears, and burns my heart.

Doctor—Patient, your malady needs balm—
Recipe, common sense, a drachm—
Indifference, an ounce or less—
The salt of sang-froid, Quidnum Nesc—
Tincture of smiles, and grins enough—
The oil of wisdom, quantum suff—
Abstain for Love, for now of late
This medicine is out of date,
And, with small trouble, time, and care,
You'll convalesce, and gain the fair.

LEWNOE.

"OLDEN TIMES."

Extracts from the Records of the town of Haverhill, Mass.

1650.—*Voted*, That Abraham Tyler blow his horne half an hour before the meeting on Lord's day and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each family.

1667.—All the inhabitants on penalty of 2 chillings and 6 pence a piece per day, shall keep their place as they are seated in the meeting house.

1669.—Ferry granted to Andrew Greely, provided that he carry all ministers over free that come to us, and in particular, Mr. Symmes; and all inhabitants that come to meet with us on the Sabbath.

THE TWO WIDOWS ON A RACE FOR A HUSBAND.

About the fourth of a century ago, there lived in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, an old widower named Peter, who was an odd compound of whim and caprice; his circumstances were not affluent, nor yet indigent, but what was considered "comfortable." At no great distance from his farm resided Christina, a buxom widow about four feet in height, and it was said that her altitude was the true guage of the circumference of her waist. In the same direction, though farther from the residence of Peter, lived another widow named Amey. These ladies were competitors for the favourable regard of the widower. Peter's mind was long undecided which of the two widows should have the preference; Amey was beyond doubt the most beautiful, but then Christina was corpulent, and of course there was "more of her." He at last hit upon an expedient to bring the affair to a conclusion; he wrote a billet to each, purporting that he had also sent for her competitor, and was resolved to marry the one who should *first* arrive at his house; a lad was dispatched with a pair of billets, and first delivered the one addressed to Amey, whose residence was most remote from that of the love-sick swain. She immediately ordered her fleetest horse to be saddled, while she arrayed herself in her best attire. By lucky chance a horse stood saddled at the gate of Christina, who was ready dressed to pay a visit to a neighbor, when the messenger delivered Peter's billet; she quickly mounted her courser, but no sooner had she got into the road that leads to Peter's house, and cast her eyes in a direction towards Amey's residence, than she saw her rival rushing after with the swiftness of wind—she put her courser to his speed; and lucky it was that the matrons of that day wore bonnets tied under the chin, for had they worn the turret and nets of the present day, their heads must have been reduced to the plight of that of poor John Gilpin; the strings under their chins prevented their bonnets from falling off, and away went Christina and Amey, whipping for dear life, with their bonnets gracefully dangling on their backs.

Both ladies being equally well mounted Christina preserved the lead, and after a race of a mile and a quarter, she bounced into Peter's door, exclaimed, "Well here I am Peter, I got here *first!*" The old gentleman expressed his happiness by a phlegmatic "alas a day."

A highly-gifted nobleman was struck at Freemark Fair with the peculiar waggishness in the expression of a common monkey, and immediately purchased him. Pug was carried on board his yacht, and made fast in the cabin. The day was very hot. The marquis, having exerted himself with rowing, and in working his vessel, had thrown aside his neckcloth, and unbuttoned his shirt collar: being an absent man, he sat down in this unfashionable trim to eat some hot chops and potatoes.—Pug had dexterously managed to divide the cord which fastened him, and having cast a longing eye on the viands spread before his lordship, made a spring to the centre of the table, seizing as he passed a smoking-hot potatoe, which, with great quickness and address, he popped down the side of his lordship's neck with one paw, while he seized the chops on his plate with the other, and skipped off with his prize up the companion-ladder, and was soon safe in the rigging; while the marquis was hallooing and dancing with a burning-hot potatoe down his back."

A DOG'S REVENGE.

A gentleman of Whitmore, in Staffordshire, used to go twice a year to London, and being fond of exercise, generally performed the journey on horseback, accompanied most part of the way by a small terrier dog, which, for fear of losing in town, he always left to the care of Mrs. Langford, the landlady at St. Alban's; and on his return, he was certain of finding his little companion well taken care of. The gentleman calling one time as usual for his dog, Mrs. Langford said to him, "Alas, Sir! your terrier is lost: our great house dog and he had a quarrel, and the poor terrier was so worried and bit before we could part them, that I thought he could never get the better of it. However, he crawled out of the yard, and no one saw him for almost a week: he then returned, and brought with him another dog bigger by far than ours and they both together fell on our dog, and bit him so unmercifully that he has scarcely been able to go about the yard, or to eat his meat. Your dog and his companion then disappeared, and have never since been seen at St. Alban's." The gentleman heard the story with patience, and endeavoured to reconcile himself to the loss. But on his arrival at Whitmore he found his terrier, and was informed that he had returned home, and coaxed away the great dog, who, it seems, had in consequence accompanied him to St. Alban's, and completely avenged his injury.

A Lay preacher, in a Dissenting Chapel, (somewhat insolvent) which was without a regular minister, offered his gratuitous service in the following manner:—"I will commence next Sabbath-day and preach till the chapel is out of debt."

This day is published,

AND ready for delivery, at the OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, the third number of a Monthly publication, entitled

THE CASKET,

OR FLOWERS OF

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TERMS—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance or 25 cents per single copy. Subscriptions received at the Office back of No. 53 Market street. mar 4

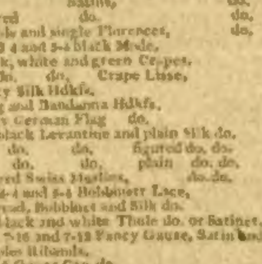
J. & T. WOOD,

No. 8 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE on hand, and now offer for sale, by the piece or otherwise, a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are:—

2 cases black Silk Vestings,
5 do. plain and figured Gros de Naples, white black and assorted colours,
2 do. plain double chained Levantines, do. do. do.
3 do. Satins, do. do. do.
1 do. figured do. do. do.
4 do. double and single Florences, do. do. do.
4 do. 1-2, 3-4 and 5-4 black Mode,
2 do. black, white and green Crapes,
2 do. do. do. Crape Lisse,
8 do. fancy Silk Hdkfs.
6 do. Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.
1 do. fancy German Flag do.
8 do. 4-4 black Levantine and plain Silk do.
1 do. do. do. figured do. do.
1 do. 3-4 do. do. plain do. do.
1 do. figured Swiss Muslins, do. do.
1 do. 3-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,
4 do. Thread, Bobbinet and Silk do.
1 do. 4-4 black and white Thule do. or Satinet,
5 do. No. 5-16 and 7-12 Fancy Gauze, Satin and Gros de Naples Ribands,
2 do. No. 6 Gauze Cap do.
1 do. Nos. 4, 6, 9, 12 and 16 black Love Ribands,
1 do. Waist do.
do. edged and plain Satin and Taffeta Ribands, black and assorted colours,
3 do. assorted Fancy Silk Cords,
1 do. do. Gimps,
1 do. blue and black Cravats,
1 do. green and white French Bowling Silk,
4 do. black assorted Italian do. do.
1 do. do. Marcus or Lutestring,
2 do. figured and plain Swiss Muslin,
1 do. 4-4 Irish Linens,
1 do. 5-4 do. do. Sheeting,
1 do. 6-4 German do. do.
2 do. cross-barred Gros de Naples,
3 do. do. and striped Barnets,
8 do. Canton Crapes, assorted colours,
2 do. Nankin do. do.
5 do. do. Rotes do.
2 do. do. Shawls do.
2 do. first chop black and coloured Satins,
1 do. do. do. do. 36 yards,
6 do. assorted Sunshawls and Barnets,
3 do. white do. do.
2 do. black coloured Silk Cambletts,
1 do. striped Persians,
3 do. yellow Sunshawls, Barnets and Serges,
1 do. Regent Silk Drilling,
1 do. Willow Sheets.

Also, an excellent assortment of BRITISH AND DOMESTIC WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS. feb 18—tf



CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,
A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Flume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—6m*

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street, Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a reputation necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Soused Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,

Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE-ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wirlen Maker—just imported from London, per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—3m

NEW SCHOOL,

Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both Sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms as the School-rooms.

N. LEEDS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price. dec 17—tf

T. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shot tower, S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Comfiplate and Tanners of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 19—6m*

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 12 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Engles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $3.

N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—3m

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made sacking BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterer in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 120 pure curled hair Matrasses; 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses of every size; 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 300 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances

BARTLESON & HARMER,
Jan. 7—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 124 South Fifth street.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general, for the liberal encouragement received from them, and requests a continuance of the same, at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.

N. B. Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 30—tf

SHOES.

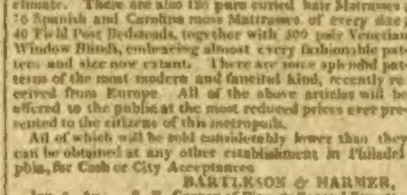
1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes, of the following kinds. Men's wax calf-skin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes. Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heels straps, Ladies' fine leather Jefferons without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calf-skin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lustring, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Children's, morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks, &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by

J. MILLMAN,

No 265 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth. nov 19—tf



PHILADELPHIA.

Suspender Manufactory,

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern,

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 33 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 4—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposite at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank.

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

CHAIN BRIDGES.

THE subscriber, residing in the Borough of Northampton, (alias Allentown,) in the County of Lehigh, in the State of Pennsylvania, begs leave to offer his services to such Companies or Individuals as intend to build Bridges. He will, for very reasonable compensations, devise plans and make calculations for Chain Bridges of any dimensions, and over any depth of water not exceeding 60 feet. He will also, if required, superintend the building of such Bridges from the foundation to the last finishing, or impart the necessary information to such as desire it. He will make estimates of the probable amount such buildings may cost, if apprized of the necessary data and local circumstances. The public may rest assured that by the important discoveries and improvements made by actual practice in the line of Chain Bridges, the subscriber is enabled to build a good and substantial Chain Bridge for less than two thirds the money that a Wooden Bridge of the same dimensions will cost. On his new plan, all the principal parts of the timber work are effectually secured from wet, the Bridge becomes as steady as any wooden Bridge, and will in any part bear a weight of two hundred tons over and above its own weight. Letters on the subject directed as above, or Allentown, Pa. and post paid, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. JACOB BLUMER.

feb 4—3t*

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND Engine of 7 1-2 inch chamber, in good repair, with hose wheel attached, capable of carrying 250 feet of hose, will be sold cheap, apply to

HORATIO G. ROWLEY,
No. 6 South Sixth street, or,
ROBERT E. NUTTLE,
No. 107 South Fifth street.

Where the Engine can be seen. feb 18—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public. I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being duly Lancaster, sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 34, of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mixel, aged 31 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 53 years, Bucks county 2 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sulleberger, aged 30. John Burgin, aged 30. Adam Wertell, aged 48, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons laboured under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1819.

Henry Barre, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year, and no return, and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 20th, 1819.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1820, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE. [L. S.]

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific:—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs. CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eight st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAFFER, 258 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct31—tf

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED

Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public: and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 28 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 123 South Water street. sep 24—tf

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

Hill's Village Dialogues, &c.

FIFTY copies of Hill's Village Dialogues, 2 vols. with plates. This book can be purchased for about the cost of the paper—the printer's and binder's work without charge.

Burder's Village Sermons,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
M'Cain and Kneeland on Universalism,
Josephus, Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, and other Historical works,
Family Bibles, Dictionaries, and most of School Books in general use.
The Philadelphia Directory for 1825,
Rayne's History of the Wars,
Napoleon and the Grand Army, by General Gourgaud,
Brooks' and Morse's Gazetteer,
Guthrie's and Morse's Geography,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature—and a variety of Miscellaneous Books, well suited to private and public Libraries, at very low prices, at the

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st

jan 14—tf

IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its rare, balmy influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicatery aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign cephalic.

*** Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 93, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 189, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDE, 114, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 1y6

M. LEROUX.

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 25 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Plats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 9—tf

50 000.

Take Care of Number One.

WE often hear this maxim repeated, but very few of us seem to mind it; GIBBS, however, knows what it means. On Wednesday a person called at his office, to buy a ticket in the 12th class, of the Union Canal Lottery, and Gibbs showed him the half ticket with 1 2 3 0 on it; and the person rejected it, because No 1, was there. Very well, says Gibbs, I shall lay it by for my own good luck. In an hour or two afterwards the drawing took place, and behold, out comes this ticket the very first, a Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize. So much for taking care of number one. Let every man, woman and child therefore, who can spare a dollar, come forward to GIBBS for a chance in the next Scheme; he has tickets and shares in the greatest variety. Lose no time away for Port

GIBBS,

No. 6 1-2 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

feb 18—tf

A GOOD ERA.

FOR a few days past, tickets in the present Class of the Union Canal Lottery, have been rapidly distributed from the several offices in this city, thus a great portion of the blanks are off—DECKER, after having selected his numbers with great care, has not been very prodigal of them, they are choice, and of happy destination. He has therefore prudently reserved them till the flood of blanks are gone by, desirous that they should not be seen in bad company. Be it remembered that in the New York Literary Lottery, drawn a few days ago, he sold in shares 1 prize of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 2 of 5,000, and a host of 500's, 100's &c. &c. Besides these within a short period there have been sold at his office (and promptly paid) 1 prize of $3,500, 10,000, 2 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,000, 30 of 1,000 &c. &c.

P. I. D. is satisfied with the legitimate favours which Fortune bestows upon him; unlike some others (not of her counsels) who affect by a kind of verbal jockeying, by petty, insidious insinuation, to hold out a pretence that she intrusts to them the distribution of her bounties, a distinction with which they have never been honoured, but in a very small way. "But murder will out." The

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1825.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$20,000	is	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	"	10,000
1	do.	5,000	"	5,000
1	do.	3,046	"	3,046
8	do.	1,000	"	8,000
16	do.	500	"	8,000
56	do.	100	"	5,600
57	do.	50	"	2,850
114	do.	20	"	2,280
1831	do.	8	"	15,048
14364	do.	4	"	57,456

Whole Tickets $4 00 | Quarters $1 00
Halves 2 00 | Eighths 50
For lucky numbers apply as

DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange, Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets. feb 25—tf

For sale or Barter,

FOR Time or Country Produce, a new Heavy Broad Wheeled Waggon, made of the best materials and workmanship; it will remain a few days at Sprogle Dare's Wheelright Shop, on Ridge Road, near Callowhill street, where any information may be obtained respecting the same. march 4—2t*

FOR SALE,

A LARGE number of Apple trees of thrifty growth of the best kinds of grafted fruit, by JOHN SAMMIS,
June—1t* Byberry, Philadelphia County.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rudolph Neff, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them to

RICHARD M. BROEMAKER, Administrator
mar 4—2t* de bonis non.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SEVERAL Sums of Money to Loan on Mortgage of Real Estate, in the City and County of Philadelphia. Apply to P. I. WILTBORN,
Conveyancer, N. E. corner of Second and Walnut
feb11—tf streets.

ATTENTION! PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

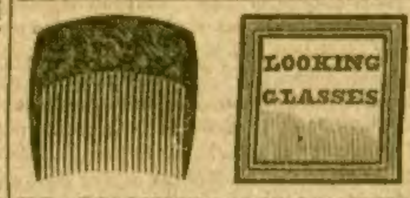
1 good medium Press,	1 font 2 line Great Primer,
1 font 14 line Pica,	1 do. 2 line English,
1 do. 10 line Pica,	2 do. do. Great Primer,
1 do. 7 line Pica Caps, ornamented,	1 do. English,
1 font 5 line Pica,	1 do. Pica,
1 do. Canon,	1 do. Small Pica,
	1 do. Brevier.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf

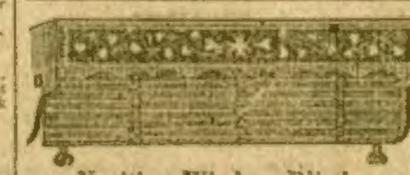
BOARDING.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 8 Chancery Lane, between Front and Second Streets, two doors from Arch street. dec. 31.



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 181 Market street third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention. Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. feb 18—1y



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, and various other articles, Marked with Durable Ink, at No. 174 North Second street, Philadelphia. Specimens may be seen on application. jan 21—6m*

AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or contraction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

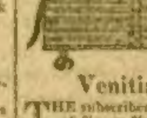
A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorized by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
oct. 28—tf

LEWIS TEESE,



FASHIONABLE HAT

MANUFACTORY,

No. 99 North Fourth street, one door below Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty and durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Russia Hats, also, Imitation Beaver which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction. N. B. Hats of any shape or quality made to order at the shortest notice. (feb 11—3m*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 14 North Sixth street; Samuel Hance, 170 South Second st. Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Patent Cast Iron Corn Sheller.

THIS is probably the best corn sheller offered for sale in the United States. It shells one hundred or more ears of corn per minute, blows the chaff out separates the cob from the corn, and is put in motion with about the same power as a common fanning mill. Rights for the above machine are for sale by the subscriber very low. Any gentleman engaged in Patenting business can have the right very low by purchasing a considerable extent of territory, and by purchasing the right for the whole of the United States, it can be had on terms which cannot fail to please. Any orders directed to me, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

Also for sale, rights for my Patent Punch, Rivet and Screw Cutter. The above are all labor saving machines.

L. C. JUDSON.

Waterville, Del. co. N. Y. Feb. 7, 1820. feb 18—6t

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

FOR CITY PROPERTY,

THAT valuable Farm and Country Seat, formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing 60 acres, a good proportion of which is woodland, situate in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the Mount Holly road, ten miles from Camden, 11-4 miles from Moorestown, and 4 1-2 miles from Mount Holly, in a good neighborhood, within a short distance of Meeting and School Houses, Mills, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having recently been improved with considerable quantities of stable manure, marl and ashes; the fields are divided into convenient sizes, and under good fences, a fine apple orchard, and considerable quantities of other very excellent fruit. On the said farm, within a few yards of the road is erected a comfortable, substantial and modern built two story brick dwelling house, containing two parlours, a wide entry, kitchen and wash house on the first floor, five bed rooms on the second, good garrets, a paved cellar under the whole house, a back piazza, under which is a never failing pump of most superior water.

Also, a good barn, a new cow and carriage house, with a loft over the whole, hog and sheep pen, good stabling for horses and cows, brick smoke and ash house, and all other necessary out buildings; to give an accurate description, and point out the various conveniences and advantages would be above the limits of an advertisement, it but remains to say, it will be found well worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase, either a delightful summer retreat, or a well improved farm. The premises can at any time be viewed, by applying to the tenant thereon. For further particulars, apply at No. 124 Market, below Sixth street. feb. 18—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL.

HENRY AND MARY PIKE propose opening a Boarding